THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XIV—NO. 82. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1870. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

THE GERMANS IN FRANCE.

Treatment of the Peasantry.

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THE INVALID FUND.

Proclamation by the Crown Prince of Prussia—The "Invalid Fund" of Germany.

The Crown Prince of Prussia has issued the following proclamation from his headquarters relative to aid for the wounded and other sufferers by the war:—

Through great victories of the armies the hope of a glorious peace has been won for the German people. On the battle-fields of France the nation has become conscious of its greatness and union, and this gain, sanctified by the blood of many thousands of our warriors, we trust will keep its binding power for all future time. But to the enthusiastic outbursts and emotions of these weeks have also come feelings of deep sorrow. Many of the flower of our youth, many of the leaders of our army, have fallen victims of the victory, and greater still is the number of those who from wounds and excessive endurance and exertions will be unable in future to gain their livelihood by their own efforts. They above all, and those whom the dead have left behind them, and the living victims of the war, have a claim to the gratitude of the nation. Whoever has shared the enthusiasm of this contest: whoever, from the rising up of our whole people in their might, hopes for a new era of peace, and whoever in our victories and the defeat of our foes worships a judgment of God on high, let him now prove his fidelity to the warriors of our people's army and their families. That help only affords what is absolutely necessary and unavoidably confined to the general normal rules, and cannot attend to need and wants of the individual Great efforts of voluntary help will be required this time, for huge as the success have been the losses of the war. In the same way in which this war has created an uniform and united German army, in which sons of all the German lands fought in brotherly emulation of bravery, the care for the invalids and helpless whom this war leaves behind must become the common business of Germany, the North and the South of our Fatherland taking a like share in it. Former experience has taught that it does not suffice with generous hearts to offer donations of money. Nay, not less important and more difficult are the proper distribution thereof, the kind consideration of personal circumstances, and, most important of all, the precaution that the assistance rendered shall not weaken instead of strengthening the power to earn which may still exist, and that it really prove beneficial for the life of those assisted. The "Victoria National Invalid Fund," which was founded in 1868 throughout the largest part of Germany, having answered this purpose, and having been found effective in its organization, I hereby authorize the executive manager of that fund to take in hand the organization and management of an "Invalid Fund of Germany," and to call for contributions and the establishment of branches thereof. His Majesty the King, Commander-in-Chief of the German army, as in the years 1864 and 1866, has given me his consent to this patriotic enterprise. This time it has been my good fortune to lead an army into the field in which the Bavarian, the Wurtemberger, and the Badener have fought side by side with the Prussian, and I may address myself to the hearts of all Germans. May this work of love be a common labor between us for our Fatherland, and may it be the introduction to many united and blessed works of peace!

FRIEDRICH WILHELM,
Crown Prince of Prussia.

Headquarters, Rheims, Sept. 6, 1870.

FRENCH EMIGRATION.

The New Exodus—Paris in Brussels.

Brussels (Sept. 20) Correspondence London Times.

Few English who have not dwelt in Paris for long periods, and examined it below its merest surface-life, know of what all that fast-and-loose population of the boulevards consists, and how many nationalities it comprises, for all these people dress alike, look alike, speak the Parisian slang of the day with equal glibness, and French sufficiently well to impose on the majority of Britons. Numbers of them are now to be seen in Brussels, either on their way to more peaceful lands than France, or awaiting the happy hour when they may return to their cherished haunts and habits. The floating population of Brussels yesterday was 35,000, enormous for a city of this size. I know not to what extent members of the defeated French armies figure in it; but there must be a considerable number of them here in hospital or in private houses. Several ambulances have been installed, and the wounded meet with ready sympathy and aid, and excite great curiosity and interest. Before one of the hospitals in the bustling Rue Neuve, tan has been spread to deaden the noise of vehicles, and there, on Sunday, a permanent crowd kept its station, conversing in low tones and gazing up at the windows. There was not much to be seen; occasionally an emaciated countenance peeped through a pane, and one could frequently discern the white summits of several nightcaps, but that was about all. Imagination did the rest, and when some of the gapers grew weary and departed others took their places, and so all day the hospital had its guard of peaceful and sympathizing citizens. On the balconies of private houses one sees wounded Frenchmen sitting and smoking, most kindly cared for by their hosts, who have volunteered to take them in. I saw a sergeant of Turcos—neither black, brown nor yellow, but pure white, for many of these African troops, whose employment has justly scandalized the Prussians, are native Frenchmen—with a sleeve of his jacket hanging empty and his bandaged arm in a sling, conversing on a balcony with a worthy Belgian burgess, whose honest round face beamed with sympathy, and also, if I mistook not, with admiration of the mighty feats of war and perilous adventures his interesting guest was relating to him. Probably most of the unwounded French military now in Brussels have put on civilian garb, but one still meets a certain number of uniforms, their colors faded, their smartness gone—gone, too, not a little of their wearers' former swagger. Can these be the Hussars and Chasseurs we saw ruffling it in Paris so short a time ago? Sore, indeed, must have been their disaster, and sadly has the pride been taken out of them by Prussia's stern and steadfast legions. They form but a very minor feature of the crowd of French now here, and which comprises innumerable familiar faces. Here are journalists, actors, pillars of the Bourse, singers and dancers, artists (in France every tumbler or tight-rope vaulter is an artist) from the Cirque de l'Imperatrice, whole orchestras from Paris concerts (Strauss himself included) ballet girls, and ambiguous females in numbers, but hardly recognizable in sedate attire and in the absence of paint. That national institution of France, the rogue pot, at times pretty freely exported into some other countries, is forgotten in the sadness of exile. If war is a great destroyer and a dreadful scourge, it is also in some respects a mighty purifier, and so Paris, when it shall have got through its present trials, will, perhaps, find it to have been.

GERMANY.

Claims of the Germans Expelled from France.

Such of the Germans who have been exiled from France as are now in Berlin have resolved to present a petition to the King. It sets forth that in the Department of the Seine alone 80,000 persons were obliged to leave their business, their property, many even their wives and children, and flee like criminals from a country to which they had for years devoted their energy, and then proceeds:—"Three days were granted to them. It is the same time that intervenes between a sentence of death and its execution. What could be arranged in so short a period? Nothing. After one had obtained one's travelling papers under the existing difficulties, there was just time enough hastily to gather together a few effects and to hasten to the station. In the places of business, the workshops and the dwelling-houses, everything had to be left as it stood; they were locked and left to the care of Providence, and we fled the country where Germans were deprived of their rights and left without protection to the rage of a fanatical people. It will probably never be possible to determine how great have been the money losses of the Germans expelled from all parts of France by this measure, but we may consider it perfectly certain that it is not much below a milliard. Is this sum to be entirely lost to the German nation? We, who address this petition to your Majesty in the name of our fellow-sufferers, and as their representatives, are fully convinced that the men who now lead the policy of Germany will not consent to this."

Treatment of French Peasants by the Germans.

Of the treatment of the peasantry, and especially of the women, by the victorious German soldiery, Mr. A. Seymour writes as follows to the London *Telegraph* of September 19:—

The village of Bazeilles, which was a suburb of 2000 inhabitants, is now a mass of smoking ruins, although there was little or no fighting there, and one house alone remains standing of the once flourishing village. A gentleman there told me that the wool off the looms was taken to make litter for the horses, and the furniture in the chateaux was all wantonly destroyed. An English gentleman, long resident at Sedan, told us he had seen the Chateau of Bellevue, belonging to M. Amour, in which the Emperor slept on the Friday night. On the Saturday, the next day, he went there, and finding that the whole interior of the chateau was intact, he, on his return to Sedan that evening, informed the owner of the fact of his house not having been injured. In consequence of this information, the owner, M. Amour, applied for a guard to defend his property, which was granted him; but on his arrival there in the forenoon of the following day (Sunday) he found the whole house ransacked, and what was not taken away was destroyed. Much more could I tell you, sir, and the public, but I have occupied your space sufficiently. One last statement, however, I must make—that there are the souls of many innocent girls, debauched and then shot, crying for retribution, if not for vengeance. At Glaire and at Bazeilles I heard of cases. Near the latter place an eye-witness told me he saw the corpse of a peasant between two women, propped up against the wall, where they had been shot; not content with what may or may not have been a severe but so-called necessary example, their executioners had fastened them to the wall, and placed a flower in each of their mouths, making death more horrible by such hideous mockery. These which I relate are facts, not matters of opinion; and I doubt not that many of your readers will some day, if not now, be able to confirm them.

AMERICANS IN PARIS.

Dr. Evans in Trouble—Serving two Masters.

A French correspondent sends a story about Dr. Evans, the well-known dentist of Paris, which will interest those who know him. He writes:—

A story is gaining ground which may, if not authoritatively contradicted, cause some trouble to one of our best known fellow-countrymen.

Dr. Evans, the American dentist, possesses four very handsome villas in the Avenue de l'Imperatrice, whose last name—it has been again changed since last Thursday—is Boulevard Uhrich, and from the lightning-rods of these suburban residences has suspended immense pieces of striped red and white bunting, with the national stars on a blue ground in the corner.

At first this exhibition rather pleased the people, but soon it began to be whispered that all this patriotism was dictated by selfish motives; and then somebody hinted that he had heard from somebody else, naming a very eminent American surgeon now in the field with the volunteer ambulances as his authority, that Dr. Evans has been playing a double game; in short, serving King William with most useful information, and carrying to and fro between Paris and Berlin important documents on his professional visits to the royal family, for which he used to receive 25,000 francs per annum, and on the other side helping his imperial patron in the abstraction of valuable plate and jewels, which otherwise would have fallen into the hands of the new government, even if it escaped the perquisitions of the Germans.

The rumor is most probably without foundation, like the thousand-and-one others circulating about everything and everybody, but it seems that the new Prefect of Police has ordered an investigation of both charges to be made. It will not be a pleasant thing, for many reasons, should the charge prove correct. Dr. Evans owes everything to Napoleon, but the vengeance certain to be wreaked upon him by the mob would be more terrible than even the moral obloquy which would attach to double dealing. It takes very little to bring Judge Lynch upon the scene just now, and no one is quite safe from his satellites.

OBITUARY.

Fitz-Hugh Ludlow.

The death of Fitz-Hugh Ludlow, the well-known magazinist, is announced as having occurred at Geneva, Switzerland, recently. Mr. Ludlow was the son of the Rev. H. S. Ludlow, a Congregationalist clergyman of New York State. He was born about the year 1837, and commenced his career as a writer about 1855, when some of his essays, which were published in the New York papers, attracted much attention. He was a regular and voluminous contributor to the New York *Evening Post* and occasionally to other journals. He first important literary venture was the "Hasheesh Eater," which appeared in 1857. This was a vivid description of the effects of the drug, but it suffered by the comparisons that were necessarily made between it and De Quincey's "Confessions of an Opium Eater." Soon after a series of stories from Mr. Ludlow's pen appeared in *Harper's Weekly*, and these, with his papers descriptive of the trip which he took across the plains with Bierstadt, the artist, added to his reputation as a graceful and picturesque writer. Upon his return to New York he published "Across the Continent," a record of his journey made up of his magazine articles and other papers, and "The Opium Habit," in which he recited his own experiences with opium, and endeavored to treat the subject of narcotics in a more scientific manner than he had done in his "Hasheesh Eater." His constitution had been for a long time shattered by his indulgence in opium, and his death was not unexpected. About ten years ago Mr. Ludlow was married, but the union was not fortunate, and his wife obtained a divorce from him, and was subsequently married to a distinguished artist.

—"Papa Wrangel," as the Berlin people call the venerable Field-Marshal of that name, is too old to fight; but he takes the greatest interest in the war, and when the regiment of cuirassiers formerly commanded by him arrived in Berlin he was at the station to welcome them. Though a man of deeds, rather than words, he managed to make a speech, which he concluded in a characteristic and practical way, by taking out his pocket-book and saying, "Look here, my lads! Here's a hundred-thaler note, and that's for the first one among you who takes a French eagle; and here's a fifty-thaler note, which is for you, my son (turning to the standard-bearer), if you bring back your colors safely and honorably."

SECOND EDITION

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

The Siege of Metz.

Bazaine Adheres to Napoleon.

The Condition of Strasburg.

More Fighting near Paris

The Defense of the City.

The Rumored Death of Von Moltke

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

Condition of Strasburg.

BERLIN, Oct. 5.—Affairs in Strasburg have resumed their ordinary course so promptly that correspondents say it is difficult to realize the late events.

The Siege of Metz.

SAARBRUCKEN, Oct. 4—Afternoon.—The garrison at Metz make sorties every day, but without important results. The French are always driven back with loss. Marshal Bazaine is in command there, and adheres to the Emperor. The besieged are constantly sending up balloons. A large cavalry brigade has gone to Tours.

The Defenses of Paris.

Paris is surrounded by trenches, rifle pits, barricades and other temporary defenses. The villas in the suburbs and the walls of cottages are loop-holed for rifles.

The Foreign Legion.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—The Foreign Legion has left Tours, but its destination is unknown.

Another Skirmish—Result Unknown.

BELLE-VERDE, VIA TOURS, Oct. 5.—There was a sharp encounter this morning at Nibels-Chambou. No result is given.

Engagement at Fontainebleau.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—A serious engagement occurred in the forest of Fontainebleau, near Chailly, yesterday.

The Rumored Death of Von Moltke.

The *Telegraph* this morning has a number of despatches relating to the rumored death of General Von Moltke. The editor in his comments expresses the opinion that the lead coffin which passed through Chalons and Toul contained the remains of a great Prussian general.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Oct. 5—11·30 A. M.—Consols for money, 92⅞; for account, 92⅞. American securities quiet; U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 91; of 1865, old, 90¼; of 1867, 89¼; 10-40s, 85½. Stocks quiet; Erie Railroad, 17¾; Illinois Central, 113; Great Western, 26.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 5—11·30 A. M.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling uplands, 8⅝d.; middling Orleans, 8⅞d. The sales to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

Flour 22s. 3d. Corn, 28s. 6d.

ANTWERP, Oct. 5.—Petroleum opened quiet at 52f. 50c.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Tennessee Politics.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 5.—A Republican mass meeting, to appoint delegates to the Congressional Convention met in the Opera House on Monday night. About two thousand persons, principally colored, were present. Owing to a division in regard to Smith and Munn, the rival candidates, the utmost confusion prevailed. At least one hundred persons were on the stage trying to speak at the same time. Knives and pistols were freely drawn. Charles Morrison, while attempting to use a pistol, was fatally cut with a razor. Finally the friends of Munn withdrew, and delegates were appointed who were instructed to vote for General Smith.

Fatal Drowning Case.

Miss Geraldine Murphy, daughter of ex-Governor Murphy, of Arkansas, was drowned near Fayetteville last week while attempting to cross a creek in a buggy. Her body was recovered.

Gamblers Punished.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 5.—At Christiana, on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, on Monday night, the citizens captured twenty gamblers and whipped them. They had been defrauding the white and black employes of the railroad company.

Tennessee State Fair.

There is a large attendance at the State Fair. Kentucky took the premiums for the best saddle mare and best trotting mare in one mile.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Beauregard in New Orleans.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 4.—There cannot be much truth in the report from London that General Beauregard is to organize a French *corps d'armee* and lead it against the Prussians, since he is not in France, but was a short time since in Virginia, and is now believed to be in New Orleans. So far as information here goes, it does not show that there is any great desire on the part of ex-Confederate officers to take up the cause of France.

FROM NEW YORK.

Gold Awards.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—There were thirty-two bids for gold to-day, amounting to $3,610,000. The highest bid was 113 1-10—the lowest, 112·10. The awards will be about $1,000,000 at 113 to 113·10.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—Stocks strong. Money, 4@5, per cent. Gold, 113. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 112¾; do. 1864, do., 111⅜; do. 1865, do., 111⅝; do. 1865, new, 110¼; do. 1867, 110¾; do. 1868, 110½; 10-40s, 106¼; Virginia 6s, new, 64; Missouri 6s, 90½; Canton, 66; Cumberland preferred, 31; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 92⅝; Erie, 22⅛; Reading, 99⅝; Adams Express, 67; Michigan Central, 120; Michigan Southern, 93⅝; Illinois Central, 137; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 106¼; Chicago and Rock Island, 116⅛; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 92⅛; Western Union Telegraph, 37⅛.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 5.—Cotton dull and nominally 16c. Flour active and firmer. Wheat firm and more doing; choice Maryland red, $1·60@1·65; good to prime, $1·40@1·60; fair to good, $1·25@1·35; common, $1·10@1·20; white wheat, $1·40@1·75; choice Western amber, $1·45@1·55; prime Indiana, $1·30@1·35. Corn—white, $1@1·05; yellow, 95@98c.; Western, 85@90c. Oats higher at 50@52c. Rye, 75@90c. Mess Pork firmer at $26·50. Bacon active and advancing; rib sides, 16⅛@17c.; clear do., 17⅛@17⅞c.; shoulders, 14⅛@14⅝c.; hams, 25@25⅛c. Lard firmer at 16⅛c. Whisky firm but quiet at 91c.

FOURTH EDITION

LATER WAR NEWS.

King William at the Front.

He Will Not Return Before Peace.

The Fighting at Paris.

The Affair at Fontainebleau

The French Claim the Day.

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

Important Recruiting Order.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

King William at the Front.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—Advices just received from Berlin state that the citizens in large numbers have petitioned the King not to expose himself to personal danger at the siege of Paris. His Majesty has replied that he has taken his decision, which is that he will not return to Berlin until the war is terminated.

Hopes of an Armistice.

Couriers from the English and Russian Governments bringing despatches are daily passing between their respective capitals and the Prussian headquarters. From what has been ascertained as to the policy proposed, it is believed that both these governments are paving the way to an armistice.

Alsace and Lorraine.

Reports are current that it is suggested that there should be an incorporation of both Mecklenbergs into Prussia, and that the Grand Dukes thereof be compensated by the cession to them of Alsace and Lorraine.

Papal Infallibility.

A large meeting of the German Catholic aristocracy is about to be held at Fulda in reference to the question of infallibility.

Another Prussian Victory.

TOURS, Oct. 5.—A despatch just received here from Chartres, dated to-day, contains the following intelligence:—

"The Prussians gained some advantage near Epernon yesterday, which opens that place to their arms. They bombarded Epernon for a time. The Mobiles and franc-tireurs fought courageously, but were unable to contend against the vigorous artillery fire of the enemy."

The Fontainebleau Affair.

FONTAINEBLEAU, Oct. 4.—A detachment of Prussians several hundred strong made an attack on the franc-tireurs near here to-day and were handsomely repulsed. The Prussians retreated towards Chailly.

Fighting Near Orleans.

TOURS, Oct. 5.—It is reported here to-day that fighting is going on near Orleans.

A despatch from Belfort says that the franc-tireurs had defeated a detachment of the new Prussian army which recently crossed the Rhine near Colmar.

Care of the Wounded.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 5.—The *Moniteur* reaffirms, in contradiction to the German reports, that the Prussian wounded are treated with extreme kindness in Belgium, and adds that the Bavarian Government has already attested to the Belgian tenderness.

The Bogus Napoleon Manifesto.

BERLIN, Oct. 5.—The following news is official. The manifesto dated at Wilhelmshohe and signed by Napoleon, which was recently published by *La Situation* at London, is entirely unknown here, and is doubtless apocryphal.

The French Algerian Army.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—The French army now in Algeria, numbering 37,000 men, demands to be recalled to resist the Prussians. M. Lawon, editor of the Paris *Pays*, has been arrested. The charges against him have not yet been made public.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Oct. 5—2 P. M.—Consols, 92⅞@92⅞ for both money and account. Erie Railway, 18.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 5—2 P. M.—Cotton—Sales 12,000 bales. Pork, 108s.

LONDON, Oct. 5—2 P. M.—Tallow easier. Linseed Oil easier. Common Rosin, 5s. 9d.@6s.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Orders to Recruiting Officers.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—The following general order is issued from the War Department:—First. The Western superintendency of the general recruiting service, under charge of Colonel J. D. Stevenson, St. Louis, Missouri, is hereby discontinued. Second. The officers in charge of the rendezvous for the general service in that superintendency will make their reports and returns from October 1, 1870, to Lieutenant-Colonel H. W. Wessels, Superintendent General Recruiting Service at Cincinnati, Ohio, and send recruits enlisted by them to Newport Barracks, Ky., under his orders. Third. The permanent party and unassigned recruits of the general service at Fort Leavenworth will be sent to Newport Barracks. Fourth. Recruiting property at Fort Leavenworth will be carefully stored until further provision is made for disposing of it, except infantry uniform clothing, which will be sent to Newport Barracks and turned over to the proper officer there.

Fifth. As soon as the services of officers on duty at the depot at Fort Leavenworth can be dispensed with, Colonel Stevenson will relieve them from duty and order them to join their regiments or await orders as the case may be, and having taken all measures to break up the depot, he will himself report his action, by letter, to this office, and await further orders.

Sixth. The rendezvous for the mounted recruiting service in the western superintendency will be closed, and the unassigned recruits of that arm at Fort Leavenworth sent under proper charge to Omaha, Nebraska, and reported to the Commanding General of the Department of the Platte, for assignment to the 2d Cavalry. The superintendent of mounted recruiting service will give orders for the disposition of the officers, recruiting parties, and property at the rendezvous to be discontinued.

Seventh. All irregular recruiting rendezvous throughout the country, excepting those for colored infantry, as now authorized, will be closed. This will not be understood as discontinuing the enlistments and re-enlistments made by regimental recruiting officers where no expense to the recruiting fund is incurred.

By order of the Secretary of War.
E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.

—Two children were recently killed by lightning in Iowa, while sitting under a tree to escape a storm.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

The Connecticut Election.

Southern Commercial Convention.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Southern Commercial Convention.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 5.—The Southern Commercial Convention was called to order by President Garrett at 10 o'clock, and a prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Elliott. The reading of the minutes was dispensed with. Mr. Stennard, of St. Louis, offered a resolution fixing the hours of meeting from 10 to 1, and from 3 to 6 and 8 to 10 P. M., unless otherwise ordered by the convention. Adopted. The regular order of business was then proceeded with, which was the announcement by the several States of their selection of members of committees, to each of 21 topics to come before the convention.

Reports from several of the committees of the Louisville Convention were presented and referred to appropriate committees.

A large number of resolutions on various subjects were read and referred.

The rule limiting speeches to ten minutes was adopted.

The District of Columbia was added to the list of States.

N. P. Banks, of Massachusetts, and J. B. Wilson, of Washington, D. C., being the only delegates from Massachusetts and the District of Columbia, they were granted leave to serve on as many of the standing committees as they may choose.

On motion of Mr. Forshi, of Texas, a special committee was constituted on Translatitudinal Railroad.

On motion of Mr. Cole, of Tennessee, a committee on railroads generally was created.

A resolution offered by Mr. Macomb declaring in favor of the friendly interposition of the United States to secure speedy peace between the republic of France and kingdom of Prussia, was declared not in order. Subsequently the rules were suspended, and the resolution was brought before the convention. A call was made for a division, as all might be in favor of an early peace, but not in favor of any intervention by this Government.

The Chair, N. P. Banks, decided that the resolution was not susceptible of division, but a vote might be taken separately on the preamble and the resolution.

Mr. Snyder of Tennessee moved to lay the resolution on the table. Carried.

A reconsideration was moved and lost, after which the resolution was referred to a special committee of five.

The committees were then announced.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Connecticut Election.

NORWICH, Conn., Oct. 5.—The largest vote ever polled in Norwich was polled on Monday. The Democrats gain nearly 300, but the Republicans elect their ticket except for first selectmen. The Democrats gain in Colchester, Ledyard, Stonington, and Lyme. The Republicans divide Waterford and Sprague. The Democratic gains in Norwich are not very large on the popular vote, and many of their gains are due to the storm.

Vermont Legislature.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Oct. 5.—The Legislature of Vermont convened to-day, and the following organization of the houses has been made:—

Senate—President *pro tem.*, Hon. C. H. Heath, of Washington county; Secretary, Henry Clark, of Rutland; Chaplain, Rev. Mr. Fisk, of Lynden.

House—Speaker, Colonel C. H. Joyce, of Rutland; Clerk, D. M. Camp, of Newport; Chaplain, Rev. Mr. Morgan, of Northfield.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.

Admiral Porter

has returned to Washington, and had a long conference with Secretary Robeson this morning.

Ship News.

HALIFAX, Oct. 5.—Captain Leith, of the Inman steamship City of Antwerp, makes the following report: On Saturday, October 1, at 6 P. M., in latitude 43·50 north, longitude 47·50 west, was boarded by a boat from the screw steamer St. Laurent, from Brest for New York, which vessel broke the cogs of her driving wheel on September 30, at 11 o'clock A. M. She expected to repair and proceed in two days from the time of boarding the City of Antwerp. The St. Laurent will therefore be due in New York on Friday.

FROM EUROPE.

The Latest Quotations.

LONDON, Oct. 5—4·30 P. M.—Consols closed at 92⅞@92⅞ for money and 92⅞ for account. American securities firm; 5-20s of 1862, 91⅛; of 1865, old, 90¾; and of 1867, 89½; 10-40s, 85½. Railways steady; Erie, 18; Illinois Central, 113; Atlantic and Great Western, 26.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 5—4·30 P. M.—Cotton closed firm; uplands, 8⅝@8¾d.; Orleans, 8⅞@9d.; sales 10,000 bales, including 2000 for speculation and export. Cheese, 64s.

LONDON, Oct. 5—4·30 P. M.—Tallow, 43s.; Linseed Oil, £30 5s.@30 10s.; Turpentine, 27s.

ANTWERP, Oct. 5.—Petroleum closed at 52f.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Watchers.

United States Circuit Court—Judge McKennan.

This morning counsel for the Republican and Democratic committees came into court and submitted to the Judge lists of the persons they had agreed upon to be appointed watchers for the coming elections. There were in all 644 names. The Judge made the appointments and directed the certificates to be made out. No watcher will be permitted to act at the polls without his certificate of appointment. Colonel Bell, the clerk, and his assistants will set to work upon the certificates to-night, and make an earnest effort to have them completed to-morrow.

Criminal Business.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ludlow.

Mr. Brooke this morning renewed his application for the allowance of bail in the case of Henry Cooper, who was arrested upon the charge of beating Officer George W. Burns. The physician attending Burns said the injuries consisted of three black-jack wounds upon the head, and he thought he would recover unless erysipelas set in, the time for which had not yet passed. The Judge said that under this condition of affairs he would not feel justified in granting bail just yet, but on Friday he would dispose of the matter finally. He would not hold him in prison one hour when his right to bail was established by the favorable result of the officer's wounds. In the meantime, Cooper will remain in Moyamensing, where he can be placed in the infirmary, and his pistol wound be properly attended to by the prison physician.

J. W. Wilson was acquitted of the charge of stealing a hat and vest. The evidence of the theft was sufficient, but the jurors were not satisfied with the testimony tending to identify the prisoner.

Bridget Kern was convicted of stealing clothing, taken from a lady's bedroom in the night time She was shortly afterwards arrested in the street with them in her possession.

William Cartwright, an old and distinguished member of the I. O. W. B., was found guilty of throwing an old shoe at his wife. The lady said she did not want him sent to prison. She only desired the "iron arm of the law to get its grasping clinch" upon him and deal mercifully with him.

The Judge, however, recognized Cartwright as an old stager, who had come here periodically about once every six months for a number of years back. Whenever he got drunk he would beat his wife, and there was no getting out of that. This time the law would protect the wife by sending him to prison for three months.

Union Car and Manufacturing Company.

In the Supreme Court, sitting at Nisi Prius this morning, a hearing was had before Judge Read on a bill for a decree of foreclosure on a mortgage given by the Union Car and Manufacturing Company of Philadelphia to Archibald Parkhurst, trustee, to secure the payment of mortgage bonds of the company to the extent of $200,000. The property is situated between Chesnut and Walnut streets, in West Philadelphia, and fronting on the Schuylkill river. The debts of the company amount to nearly $600,000. A decision will be rendered on Friday. Charles E. Lex for bondholders; Thomas A. Gummey for trustee; Lewis Waln Smith for the company; and Messrs. Carty, Warner, Forman Sheppard, and Murphy for various creditors and stockholders.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Wednesday, Oct. 5, 1870.

Considerable activity prevails in financial circles to-day, and both business and speculative borrowers are somewhat pressed to secure the requisite capital for their operations. The lively condition of things at the Stock Board adds largely to the demand for call loans, and as these are favorites at the banks, there is, of course, less capital obtainable by regular business borrowers. There is, however, an increasing supply of funds at the banks, and the rates remain at about former figures. We quote call loans at 5½@6½ per cent., according to collaterals, and prime discounts at 7@10 per cent.

Gold is quiet but steady, the sales ranging from 113@113⅛. The demand is almost entirely of a business character.

In Governments the transactions are very small here, and prices are steady at last night's figures, with a slight improvement in 10-40s and currency 6s.

At the Stock Board this morning there was less activity than yesterday, but prices again advanced. State and city securities were steady but quiet.

Reading Railroad sold at 49·81, an advance of ⅜. Sales of Pennsylvania at 60⅛@60⅜; Camden and Amboy at 114⅝; Lehigh Valley at 58½; Elmira preferred at 39; and Oil Creek and Allegheny at 44⅝. 26⅝ was bid for Philadelphia and Erie; and 38 b. o. for Catawissa preferred.

Canal stocks were neglected. Small sales of Lehigh at 33⅜.

In miscellaneous shares there were sales of New York and Middle Coal at 5 and Hestonville Passenger Railroad at 14⅛.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113¾@114; do. 1862, 112½@112⅞; do. 1864, 111⅜@111⅝; do. 1865, 111⅛@111¾; do. 1865, new, 110⅛@110⅜; do. 1867, do. 110⅜@110⅝; do. 1868, do. 110½@110⅝; 10-40s, 106⅜@106⅝. U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 111⅛@111⅜; Gold, 113@113¼; Silver, 108@110; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 835@845; Central Pacific Railroad, 895@905; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 700@725.

JAY COOKE & CO. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113¾@114¼; 5-20s of 1862, 112¾@113; do. 1864, 111⅛@111⅝; do. Nov. 1865, 111⅜@111⅞; do. do., July, 110⅜@110⅝; do. do., 1867, 110⅜@110⅝; do. 1868, 110½@110¾; 10-40s, 106⅛@106¾; Pacifics, 111¼@111½. Gold, 113⅛.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113¾@114; 5-20s of 1862, 112¾@113; do. 1864, 111⅜@111⅝; do. 1865, 111¾@112; do., July, 1865, 110⅜@110⅝; do., July, 1867, 110⅜@110⅝; do. July, 1868, 110⅜@110⅝; 5s, 10-40, 106⅛@106⅜; U. S. Pacific RR. Cy. 6s, 111¼@111½. Gold, 113@113⅛.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$5000 Amer Gold....113⅛	38 sh Leh V R.opg 58⅛
$3600 City 6s, N....101⅛	100 sh Leh Nav.b30. 33⅜
$400 do....ls.c.101⅞	5 sh O C & A R.... 44⅝
$100 do. 101⅞	100 sh N Y & Mid.. 5
$1000 W Jer 6s...... 90½	100 sh Hestonv'e.b60 14⅛
$500 W Jersey R 7s. 95	100 do......... 14⅛
$1000 Morris Cl b l.. 77	25 do.......... 14
9 sh Cam & Am R.114⅜	9 sh Read R..trf. 50
3 do.........114⅝	400 do.....s30. 49¾
18 do......b3.114⅝	600 do.........49·81
200 sh Penna R.s60. 60⅜	200 do.......c.49·81
17 do......... 60⅜	100 do..s5&in.49·81
50 do......... 60⅜	300 do.....b30. 49⅞
29 do.... .... 60⅜	100 do. ....s10.49·81
2 sh Norrist'n R.. 78	100 do.......c.49·81

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000 Pittsbg 5s.s5. 73	100 sh Read..2d&i.50 1-16
$500 Leh 6s gold l... 89½	100 do.2d&in.50 1-16
$1500 Am Gold....c.113⅛	1100 do.....ls.50 1-16
100 sh Hestonville.. 14⅛	200 do........50 1-16
46 sh Leh N St.... 33⅜	100 do........50 1-16
50 do..s5wn. 33⅜	200 do...2d&i.50 1-16
29 sh Leh V R.d b. 58⅛	300 do.d2&in.50 1-16
100 sh Cata Prf...c. 37⅞	300 do........50 1-16
100 sh Read R..b15. 49⅞	200 do.....b30. 50⅛
100 do..b30wn. 49⅛	200 do..... s60. 50
200 do.....s30.49·81	1100 do ..ls.s30. 50
100 do.....s60. 49¾	300 do.....s15. 50
500 do......ls. 49⅞	1400 do......ls. 50
100 do.....b60. 50	200 do......b5. 50
100 do..... b5. 50	400 do...... ls. 50
200 do.. ..b10. 50	200 do......2d. 50
300 do...2d&n. 50	200 do..2d&in. 50
200 do.....s10. 50	

SECOND BOARD.

$1000 Pa R 2 mt 6s.100⅛	100 sh Read R...c.50 1-16
$3600 City 6s, N..ls.101⅞	400 do....s10.50 1-16
$200 do..munic.100⅞	300 do......b5. 50⅛
$1000 O C & A R R bs 80⅛	700 do.....s30. 50
100 sh Cata Prf.b60. 38⅛	100 do.....b30. 50⅛
100 do......... 38	600 do.......b3. 50⅛
100 sh Penna R.s60. 60⅛	200 do......b5. 50⅛
200 sh Read R.b15.50 1-16	100 do... .s40 50
100 do .s5wn&i 50	100 do.....s30. 50
200 do.. s5&i.50 1-16	100 do.......b3. 50⅛
100 do...s5&i.50 1-16	100 do ...b30.50 1-16
160 do....b30.50 1-16	200 do.....2d.50 1-16
100 do... ....50 1-16	100 sh N Cent R... 42

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 5.—The Flour market is in a little more active condition than noted yesterday, and 1800@1900 bbls. changed hands in lots to supply the wants of the local trade, at $4·50@5 for superfine; $5·25@5·75 for extras; $6@6·75 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family; $6·50@6·87½ for Pennsylvania do. do.; $6·50@7 for Ohio do. do.; and $7·25@8·25 for fancy brands, as in quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $5·50. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

There is a fair demand for prime Wheat at former rates, but inferior descriptions are neglected. Sales of 5000 bushels Indiana red at $1·36@1·38; 8000 bushels prime and choice Western amber at $1·40@1·43; and 2000 bushels prime Indiana white at $1·40. Rye may be quoted at 87@90c. Corn is dull, and prices favor buyers. Sales of Pennsylvania yellow at $1; Western do. at 96@98c.; and Western mixed at 92@96c. Oats are quiet, with sales of 2000 bushels at 50@52c. for Western, Pennsylvania, and Delaware. Nothing of importance doing in Barley or Malt.

Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $27 ₩ ton.

Whisky is firmer; 200 barrels Western iron-bound sold at 90c.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(By Telegraph.)

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—Arrived, steamships Limerick, from Liverpool, and Leo, from Havana.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA...........OCTOBER 5

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.........60 | 11 A. M.......71 | 2 P. M.......74

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamer D. Utley, Phillips, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Mars, Grumley, New York, do.
Schr A. M. Edwards, Hinson, Richmond, Repplier, Gordon & Co.
Schr Ruth Shaw, Shaw, Salem, Mass., do.
Schr A. Townsend, Risley, Georgetown, do.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Tonawanda, Barrett, 60 hours from Savannah, with cotton, rice, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. Passengers—Mr. O. L. Smith, Jr., Mr. R. W. Roberts, Walter Newburn, C. Archer, David Ahorn, Chas. Simpson, and John Ellig.

Steamship Leopard, Hughes, 60 hours from Charleston, with mdse. to Souder & Adams.

Steamer W. Whilldin, Riggans, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.

Brig Zavalla Williams, Williams, 6 days from Providence, with old iron to Phœnix Iron Works.

Brig Potomac, Carver, from Boston.

Schr Valentia, Carver, 20 days from Havana, in ballast to John Mason & Co.

Schr Mary Lymburner, Lantil, 12 days from Jacksonville, S. C., with lumber to J. W. Gaskill & Sons—vessel to Knight & Sons.

Schr Annie Amsden, Bangs, 5 days from Provincetown, with mdse. to Knight & Sons.

Schr Sarah Mills, Baker, 3 days from Providence, in ballast to Knight & Sons.

Schr Mattie Holmes, Stubbs, 3 days from New York, in ballast to Knight & Sons.

Schr Paugusset, Waples, from Boston, with ice to Carpenter Ice Co.

Schr E. F. Crowell, Howes, from Gloucester, Mass., with mdse.

Schr Greenland, Parker, from Boston, with bones to Tiers & Co.

Schr American, Robinson, from Rappahannock, with iron and wood to captain.

Schr Walton, Palmer, from Richmond, Me., with ice to Lyons & Co.

Schr Kansas, Insley, from Seaford, Del., with lumber to captain.

Schr Minnesota, Phinney, from New Bedford.

Schr Lottie Klots, Vaughn, from New York.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

CARDINAL MANNING ON THE ROMAN QUESTION.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Sunday last was a great day in the Roman Catholic Cathedral of Westminster. On that occasion Cardinal Archbishop Manning advocated the cause of the Papacy with an intensity of purpose which, to some of the distinguished persons present, must have recalled the memory of the great Catholic archbishop of England, the illustrious Cardinal Pole.

We do not wonder that the cathedral was crowded on the occasion, and that prominent in the crowd were several foreign ambassadors, some cabinet ministers, and not a few who have won distinction in the higher walks of literature and art. The preacher was at one time regarded as probably the most gifted priest in the Anglican communion—certainly as its most eloquent and powerful pulpiteer. Thousands were wont to hang upon his lips when he advocated another faith than that of Rome. Since his secession from the Church of England Dr. Manning has steadily grown in power and importance as a Roman ecclesiastic.

His tendencies have been strongly ultramontane, and among the ultramontanists he has won the first place. His influence with Pope Pius is well known. It is generally believed that to him, more than to any other single individual, we are indebted for the Œcumenical Council, and for what that council has done. The readers of "Lothair" who have become familiar with Cardinal Grandison have a fair idea of the character of Dr. Manning. It was Dr. Manning's belief that the endorsement of the Syllabus and the proclamation of the personal infallibility of the Pope by the council would be the means of eradicating the many evils which are now so destructive to modern society, and of effectually reconciling the Church and the world. Considering how completely the Council of the Vatican has to all outward appearance failed, we cannot be surprised that the return of the Cardinal to his diocese and the announcement that he was to speak on the council and on the great events which are taking place in Europe brought together so illustrious an assembly.

From the meagre outlines which have reached us by telegraph it seems fair to conclude that the sermon was worthy of the man and worthy of the great occasion. It was a trying occasion. Dr. Manning's ambitious schemes had been successful. Another grand Œcumenical Council had been held. The Syllabus, which in its practical operation would place all men and all nations once more under the heel of the Church, had been approved without much difference of opinion. The Vicar of Christ—a position to which he himself notoriously aspires—no longer wielded a doubtful authority. With very few dissentients the Council of the Vatican had accepted the dogma that the Pope is infallible in all matters of faith and morals. This great work had been accomplished in large part by himself. What cause for pride! But success had been clouded by terrible disasters. When the council met, Austria, France, Spain, Italy, and Bavaria were bound by concordats to the Holy See, and the presumption was that other nations would be induced to enter into the same holy bonds. How great the change! Now Austria had formally thrown off her allegiance. So, too, had Bavaria. Spain had virtually done the same thing. France, the great bulwark of the Popedom, was lying bleeding and prostrate beneath the heel of the great Protestant power of the North; the eldest son of the Church was a prisoner in a heretic land; and the disciples of Voltaire, of Fourrier, of Robert Owen were in possession of the reins of government. The Italians had marched almost unresisted into the Holy City; the Roman people had hailed them as deliverers, and, by a vote which deserves to be called unanimous, they had expressed their detestation of Papal rule. When in the whole history of the Church did night so dark and so disastrous close in upon a day so bright and full of promise? We can well conceive that the Cardinal felt the difficulty of his position and that he knew his task was hard. It does not appear that he attempted to explain what connection the Council had with these disasters. It is only manifest that he did not admit that the falling away of Austria and the other Catholic powers, the humiliation of France, the complete and, to all appearance, irreversible overthrow of the temporal power, were in any sense logical and legitimate results of the action of the Council. He blamed England for her indifference and praised Ireland for her steadfast adherence to the faith. But with a blandness characteristic of his order he refused to see and recognize the new necessities and altered conditions of this ripe age of the world. The war against the temporal power was a war against the Church and against Christianity. The Roman question was not yet ended: it was only begun.

In the course of his address Dr. Manning, by an allusion to the growth and prosperity of the Catholic Church in the United States, gave evidence that he was not far from the right way—so near, in fact, that one wonders he has not found it. Here we have long since settled the Roman question. Church and State alliances have no place among our free and noble institutions. Here every church is free and unfettered; and without temporalities—independent of State patronage, State support, and State control—the religious bodies of every name and of every denomination flourish and bring forth fruit. Where, in any part of the world, are such splendid temples dedicated to the worship of the living God as in this city of New York? We have Jewish temples which would almost compare with that of King Solomon; we have Christian temples which rival St. Paul's, and which are not put into the shade by St Peter's; and New York, in this respect, is not far ahead of her sister cities throughout the Union. Where, in any part of the world, are religious services conducted with more pomp and splendor or at greater cost than among the free and unendowed churches of the United States, or where are the priests and parsons and preachers better paid? Will not Cardinal Manning and his friends open their eyes to facts? Will they not, instead of vainly kicking against the pricks, yield to the spirit and march forward to the music of the times? The Œcumenical Council was a mistake, a blunder, as results have proved. But it is not too late to rectify in part what has been done, or at least to gather victory out of defeat. If the Pope has lost his temporal throne, his spiritual throne remains. Bereft of the sword, he will be the better able to wield the crook. Unencumbered by the cares of a petty principality which never brought him or his predecessors anything but sorrow, he will be able to look abroad with calm eye and tranquil heart on his world-wide spiritual empire, and give himself wholly to the duties of his spiritual mission. In the substantial tokens of affection which will pour in upon him from the faithful of all lands he will find ample compensation for the loss of his so-called temporalities. If the Catholic hierarchy will only accept accomplished facts, and give themselves heartily to the duties of that higher mission which is now clearly set before them, the Church may yet put on her youthful attire and reappear "as a bride adorned for her husband," and the last days of the Papacy may be more glorious than the first. Most certainly Dr. Manning's loud wailing and lamentation will not alter the facts of the past or affect the tendencies of the present.

THE AMPUTATION OF AUSTRALIA.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The war has so monopolized the political stage in Europe, and all minor matters have been so completely thrown in the shade, that even the English themselves regard with a sort of stolid indifference the symptoms of an impending change which will prove of more vital importance to them than the partition of any European power. We mean the proposed federation of the Australian provinces. A late speech of Mr. Duffy's, in the Victoria House of Representatives, showed the strength, amounting to certainty of success, in the movement. It is supported by the majorities in the Representative Houses in the six colonies, and by the press in all. The type of confederation is stated to be centralizing in its idea, as that adopted by the Canadian colonies.

The apathy with which this movement is regarded by the English Parliament is incomprehensible. It is true that Federation is supported in Australia by the party there opposed to severance from the English crown, as well as by those who vehemently urge it. But there is little doubt in the mind of any far-sighted spectator (certainly there is none expressed by the majority of the English Cabinet or the influential portion of the press) that the union of the colonies would, but by a short period, precede their complete throwing off of the British yoke.

It is not so long ago, as nations date, that England let slip her hold on a few weak settlements along the Atlantic coast. Since their escape and combination, they have taken their stand as one of the three most powerful nations of the world. The six Australasian provinces, when once federated, have in them the elements of as rapid development. The leading members of the Colonial Houses are men, the English press boasts, of exceptional ability and shrewdness; they are certainly too able and shrewd not to see the probability of this. Whatever submission they may profess to the mother country now, there is little doubt that, as soon as they have gained this first point and hold the guiding reins of a single powerful nation in their hands instead of half-a-dozen small States, they will promptly and finally throw off her hold upon them. Common sense underlies the fate of peoples as well as of individuals. It is not credible that a nation full of fresh blood and powerful vitality, should long wear the badge of servitude to a government alien to it in aims and interests, distant half the circumference of the globe, and that has consistently refused it any paternal benefits, and held it solely as a prison for her criminals and a storehouse from which to extract food and treasure for home paupers. The feeling of antagonism and discontent to the mother country is deep-rooted in Australia, and has been expressed during the last year with unprecedented boldness and vehemence.

That this great limb of the empire will shortly be amputated from it is acknowledged in England as almost certain; and the indifference with which the matter is discussed can only be accounted for on the ground that Parliament is hopeless of either prevention or cure at this late day for the evil. John Bull is notoriously blind on the subject of his own position and strength; but in this case he wilfully shuts his eyes to the fact that England, without her splendid dependencies in the Pacific and North America, would be robbed of half of her prestige and moral weight, and sink at once, and irretrievably, to the position of a second-rate European power.

AMERICAN NEUTRALITY IN EUROPE.

From the N. Y. World.

Our special correspondent at Ostend sends us word, by way of London, that the Prussian Government has suffered itself to be carried away by the excitement of what we suppose we may properly enough call the "gentlemen of the pavement" in the Prussian capital so far as to make some rather inconsiderate representations to the American Minister on the subject of American neutrality. Our cable message even states that these representations have taken the form of "demands" for explanations and apologies from the United States Government in regard to the sale and shipment of arms from the United States to France.

We prefer for the present to assume that the particular words here used have been employed by our correspondents in the haste of transmission, and not by the Prussian authorities in any document handed by them to an envoy of the United States. The United States are not of a humor to entertain "demands" on any subject or from any quarter. Mr. Bancroft is a very weak and he is not a very wise representative of the American people; but even Mr. Bancroft, we opine, would hardly so misunderstand the nation by which he has been commissioned as to receive from any government a communication in the imperative mood.

It is on the whole a fortunate circumstance for the governments, whatever it may be for the people of the Old World, that the United States have throughout their whole history thus far maintained a clearer and more consistent attitude of neutrality in all foreign quarrels than any other existing power. That attitude has been elected by the American people, after due deliberation, with a careful regard to their own rights and interests as well as to the requirements of international justice in the abstract. They will not listen with a friendly ear to any suggestions in respect to it which come to them couched in any but the most absolutely courteous and respectful terms. The conduct of the existing administration in the matter of Cuba, struggling for her rights against an overwhelming European tyranny, has tended of late to make the very name of neutrality unnecessarily and even dangerously disagreeable to a vast majority of the American people; and it will not be difficult to foretell the fate of any propositions, no matter how smoothly worded, which might now be made to us with a view still further to limit what our people are beginning to regard as the already too closely limited scope of their liberty in the way of helping such States and people as they may desire to help in the pursuit of freedom and of their rights. The general good will of the American republic to the people of Germany has been sufficiently manifested to need no argument or exposition here. We have been not only neutrals, but, to use the curious language invented by the Prussian Ambassador in London in his recent remonstrances against the conduct of England, we have been decidedly "benevolent neutrals" towards Germany in her great effort to repel foreign invasion and to secure domestic unity. If in any way Germany can succeed in persuading England to adopt her own theories as to the proper force of this phrase of "benevolent neutrality" as between England and Germany, that is no affair of ours. But we decline, for his own sake, to believe, without much more cogent proof than has yet reached us, that Count von Bismarck is capable of making so profound a mistake as to imagine that one line of argument will be equally influential with the Court of St. James and with the republic of the United States.

SIXTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE AMERICAN BOARD.

From the N. Y. Sun.

The sixtieth anniversary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions is to be held in Brooklyn during the present week. This meeting will call together upward of five thousand people—clergymen and laymen—from all parts of the country, including fifty missionaries from various quarters of the world. The hospitality of the City of Churches is sorely tried to take care of this great multitude; and although for several years past appeals for accommodations have been made every Sunday from Presbyterian and Congregational pulpits, several hundred expected delegates are yet unprovided for.

The American Board is one of the voluntary organizations for Christian enterprise and benevolence that came into existence during the early part of the present century. The American Home Missionary Society is a sister organization for domestic operations. The American Tract Society, the American Bible Society, and the American Sunday School Union are similar agencies for religious effort, though embracing in their scope a wider field of denominational union. It was the creation of these outside agencies, and the diversion to them of the benevolent contributions of a large number of the churches, which greatly contributed to awaken that spirit of schism in the Presbyterian Church in the United States which finally grew into the Old and New School breach, now just healed after an existence of a third of a century. The Old School Presbyterians always opposed these independent organizations, and insisted that all missionary work should be done by the Church itself through its own appointed agencies; and the General Assembly of that branch of the Church has always maintained its own foreign and home mission boards and publishing-house. The New School Presbyterians, on the contrary, joined heartily with the Congregationalists of New England in sustaining these voluntary and, as the Old School brethren called them, irresponsible societies.

But of late years, with success in making converts through these agencies, and in establishing churches throughout the world, there has arisen a feeling akin to jealousy between the Congregationalists and New School Presbyterians as to the proper ecclesiastical connections of such converts and churches; and thus the disgraceful spectacle has been presented of a general scramble for the spoils of the victory over sin, the world, and the Devil. In consequence of this tendency, the New School Assembly began organizing missions of its own, though hesitating to sever its fraternal relations with its former associates. But with the reunion of the two Assemblies of the Presbyterian Church, consummated last spring, the policy of the Old School Assembly in holding aloof from outside organizations was adopted as the policy of the reunited church, and the voluntary agencies, except the Bible and Tract Societies and the Sunday School Union, were left to the Congregationalists alone.

As the Presbyterians had been the largest contributors to the funds of the American Board, their withdrawal from it would have necessitated the abrupt discontinuance of many of its largest and most promising missions. In this emergency a compromise was effected, by which a considerable number of missions, including some in India, China, Africa, and elsewhere, were transferred to the care of the Presbyterian Board of Missions. At the meeting in Brooklyn this week the formal transfer of these establishments, or more properly the relinquishment of the care of them by the American Board, will be made, furnishing occasion for many interesting reviews of missionary work and achievements. The meetings will also be the occasion for the formal leave-taking and separation from the Board of many veteran missionaries, some of whom have served under its patronage and direction for a quarter of a century. Altogether, therefore, the present anniversary of this respectable and venerable Board will have peculiar interest, justifying the large attendance anticipated.

THE KU-KLUX BUGBEAR.

From the N. Y. Times.

It is not many days since the *Tribune* made a righteous exposure of a performance of Governor Holden's, in forwarding it for publication a letter received by him about Ku-Klux outrages in that State, in which the burnings and murderings were somehow raised, between the receipt of the letter by the Governor and its receipt by the *Tribune*, from hundreds to thousands, by an alteration of the figures in the manuscript. We had hoped that this would put an end to the use of the Ku-Klux crimes for political purposes. There is no manner of doubt that, for some time past, when the Ku-Klux had not been good enough to do enough whipping and slaughtering to make the canvass exciting, the matter was put into the hands of literary gentlemen, who thereupon started armed bands in all directions through the newspaper woods, dragged out newspaper negroes from newspaper homes, and, tying them up to trees of the mind, lashed their newspaper backs till the blood ran down, awful to behold. Column after column, too, was in the same way made to flame with incendiary fires, and swarm with widows running for their lives, with babies in their arms, and other children hanging on to their skirts.

The effect, we need hardly say, has been very injurious, and rather more so to the Union men whom these inventions were intended to help than to the rest of the Southern community. We are, therefore, sorry to find, from the *Tribune's* Washington correspondence, that "information has been received' in that city, "by a private letter from a responsible source," giving a fearful account of affairs in the Fourth Alabama district. The Ku-Klux Klan, it appears, "ride day and night" in that region, giving themselves absolutely no rest, "whipping and murdering Union people," and the Republicans "dare not canvass the district lest they should lose their lives." Governor Smith does not appear to render any assistance; in fact, is so hardened as "to deny the perpetration of the outrages." "These outrages," so far as mentioned by the correspondent, consist of the murder of one colored man and the throwing of his body into a well "for no other crime than attending a Republican Convention," and the refusal of another colored man "to run for the Legislature, fearful of assassination." Now we venture to assert that there is not a single Congressional district in the United States in which a Republican man has not been recently murdered, and in which another may not be found who is afraid of being murdered. Whether the Alabama colored man owed his death to his having attended a convention, we suppose is a piece of conjecture suited to the season. Whether the other does not run for the Legislature because he is afraid of being murdered, is a matter about which there can be no evidence but his own word. We think we may ask, too, without seeming impertinent, whether some Republicans at the South do not conclude a little too hastily that the Ku-klux will canvass the district better for the party by "riding night and day," "whipping and murdering," than the party speakers, and whether there is not an undue tendency among them to transfer all the crimes of the year to the political schedule, and connect every violation of the law with the discontent of Southerners with the results of the war?

The fact is, we believe, that, outrageous as the conduct of Southern malcontents has been in various districts, there has not been one case, in which the matter has been inquired into, in which the reports of the newspapers and politicians have not been found grossly exaggerated, and in which even the actual result, in the way of "outrages," have not been made up by attributing all crimes, of which the origin was unknown, to one cause. It was impossible to expect that a long and bitter civil war, which has ended in the emancipation of a vast number of slaves, should not be followed by a period of great lawlessness and crime. Our war was so followed, but that period is rapidly passing away, though large numbers of people are interested in having a belief in its continuance still kept up. Their stories undoubtedly do help to keep it up. Crime and outrage and intolerance at the South will never reach the Northern level without a strong infusion of Northern people, and Northern habits and ideas, into Southern society. Just in proportion as this takes place does the civilization of the South progress. But nothing does more to retard it than stories that the Kuklux are "riding day and night," and "whipping and murdering." They keep Northern emigration and Northern capital from entering the South. Without Northern emigration and Northern capital, the South will not be regenerated, or only very slowly. People are not frightened from going to places by stories of crimes, but they are by stories of organized crime, and crime committed in aid of political or religious opinions. A list of the murders committed in this State and city during the past six months is tolerably appalling, but it frightens very few people whose business or taste does not lead them into bad company. If, however, it was given out that all the New York murders and robberies were committed on Protestants by agents of the Tammany Ring, as a punishment for voting the Republican ticket or attending prayer-meeting, there would certainly be a rapid flight from the neighborhood of many of our best citizens, and there would be a sensible diminution in the number of people coming to settle here, in spite of the strong commercial attractions of the place.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS SPLENDID Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous—no disappointment—no ridiculous tints—*"Does not contain Lead nor any Vitalic Poison to injure the Hair or System."* Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful; Black or Brown.

Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. [4 27 mwf§

☞ ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, of both sexes, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. It will give brisk and energetic feelings, and enable you to sleep well. 10 1 7w

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE CHESNUT STREET BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

☞ HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU GIVES health and vigor to the frame and blood to the pallid cheek. Debility is accompanied by many alarming symptoms, and if no treatment is submitted to, consumption, insanity, or epileptic fits ensue. 10 1 7w

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE CHESNUT HILL SAVINGS AND LOAN BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

☞ TAKE NO MORE UNPLEASANT AND unsafe remedies for unpleasant and dangerous diseases. Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH. 10 1 7w

☞ TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.

It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.

It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!
Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a Superior Article for Children!

Sold by all druggists and dentists.

A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor,
3 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philada.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE UNITED STATES BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one million dollars, with the right to increase the same to five million dollars.

☞ HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its action. 10 1 7w

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE JEFFERSON BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

☞ THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER

COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

D. T. GAGE,
5 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

☞ SHATTERED CONSTITUTIONS RESTORED by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. [10 1 7w

☞ WARDALE G. McALLISTER,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
No. 303 BROADWAY,
New York.

☞ THE GLORY OF MAN IS STRENGTH.—Therefore the nervous and debilitated should immediately use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. 10 1 7w

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ UNION.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

JUDICIARY.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS
EDWARD M. PAXSON.
THOMAS K. FINLETTER.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE OF THE DISTRICT COURT:
JAMES LYND.

COUNTY.

SHERIFF:
WILLIAM R. LEEDS.

REGISTER OF WILLS:
WILLIAM M. BUNN,
Late private 72d Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers

CLERK OF THE ORPHANS' COURT:
SERGEANT JOSEPH C. TITTERMARY.

CITY.

RECEIVER OF TAXES:
ROBERT H. BEATTY.

CITY COMMISSIONER:
CAPTAIN JAMES BAIN.

CONGRESSIONAL.

1st District—BENJAMIN HUCKEL.
2d " HON. CHARLES O'NEILL.
3d " HON. LEONARD MYERS.
4th " HON. WILLIAM D. KELLEY.
5th " ALFRED C. HARMER.

SENATOR THIRD DISTRICT:
BENJAMIN W. THOMAS.

ASSEMBLY.

1st District—SAMUEL P. THOMSON.
2d " WILLIAM H. STEVENSON.
3d " WILLIAM KELLEY.
4th " WILLIAM ELLIOTT.
5th " WILLIAM DUFFY.
6th " COL. CHARLES KLECKNER.
7th " ROBERT JOHNSON.
8th " WILLIAM L. MARSHALL.
9th " WILLIAM H. PORTER.
10th " JOHN E. REYBURN.
11th " SAMUEL M. HAGER.
12th " JOHN LAMON.
13th " JOHN DUMBELL.
14th " JOHN CLOUD.
15th " ADAM ALBRIGHT.
16th " WILLIAM F. SMITH.
17th " WATSON COMLY.
18th " JAMES MILLER.

By order of the City Executive Committee.
JOHN L. HILL, President.
J. McCULLOUGH, } Secretaries.
M. C. HONG, }
9 14 wfm&t&d9t

☞ HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH cures delicate disorders in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure. It is pleasant in taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties. 10 1 7w

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE HAMILTON BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

☞ FOR NON-RETENTION OR INCONTINENCE of Urine, irritation, inflammation, or ulceration of the bladder or kidneys, diseases of the prostate glands, stone in the bladder, calculus, gravel or brick dust deposits, and all diseases of the bladder, kidneys, and dropsical swellings. USE HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU. 10 1 7w

☞ HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT Street. 1 26

☞ MANHOOD AND YOUTHFUL VIGOR are regained by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. 10 1 7w

POLITICAL.

☞ FOR SHERIFF,

WILLIAM R. LEEDS,

TENTH WARD. [7 11 tf

☞ FOR REGISTER OF WILLS,

1870,

WILLIAM M. BUNN,

SIXTEENTH WARD.

Late Private Company F, 7 11 tf

SHIPPING.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will not receive freight for Texas ports.
WILLIAM L. JAMES,
9 23 General Agent.

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.
ALFRED L. TYLER,
Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.

The JUNIATA will sail for New Orleans direct, on Tuesday October 11, at 8 A. M.

The YAZOO will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on ——, October –.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to Mobile, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red River freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.

The TONAWANDA will sail for Savannah on Saturday, October 8, at 8 A. M.

The WYOMING will sail from Savannah on Saturday, October 8.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.

The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Saturday, October 15, at 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Saturday, October 22.

Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.

Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington, at as low rates as by any other route.

Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent.
6 15 No. 130 South THIRD Street.

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOWBOAT COMPANY.—Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
Captain JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
Office, No. 12 South Wharves Philadelphia. 4 11§

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY

FOR NEW YORK,

SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY.

RATES TEN CENTS PER 100 POUNDS, FOUR CENTS PER CUBIC FOOT, ONE CENT PER GALLON, SHIP'S OPTION.

INSURANCE BY THIS LINE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT.

Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than fifty cents.

Goods forwarded to all points free of commissions.

Through bills of lading given to Wilmington, N. C., by the steamers of this line leaving New York tri-weekly. For further particulars apply to

JOHN F. OHL,
PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.

N. B.—The regular shippers by this line will be charged the above rates all winter.

Winter rates commence December 18. 28§

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of Paris, Saturday, Oct. 8, at 2 P. M.
City of London, Saturday, Oct. 15, at 9 A. M.
City of Antwerp (via Halifax), Tuesday, October 18, at 12 noon.
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, Oct. 22, at 2 P. M.
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38
To Halifax	20	To Halifax	15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.

Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

State Room accommodations for passengers.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 15

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.

This line is now composed of the following first-class Steamships, sailing from PIER 8, above Arch street, on SATURDAY of each week at 8 A. M.:—

ASHLAND, 800 tons, Captain Crowell.
J. W. EVERMAN, 692 tons, Captain Hinckley.
SALVOR, 600 tons, Captain Ashcroft.

SEPTEMBER, 1870.

LEOPARD, SATURDAY, September 24.

Through bills of lading given to Columbia, S. C., the interior of Georgia, and all points South and Southwest.

Freights forwarded with promptness and despatch.

Rates as low as by any other route.

Insurance one-half per cent., effected at the office in first-class companies.

No freight received nor bills of lading signed on day of sailing.

SOUDER & ADAMS, Agents,
No. 3 DOCK Street,
Or WILLIAM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES.
WILLIAM A. COURTENAY, Agent in Charleston. 6 24

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.

SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES,

Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.

The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.

Through in twenty-four hours.

Goods forwarded to any point free of commissions.

Freights taken on accommodating terms.

Apply to

WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
4 5 No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal.

EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of the line will commence loading on the 8th instant, leaving daily as usual.

THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, or West, free of commission.

Freights received at low rates.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 3 4§

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1

CORDAGE, ETC.

WEAVER & CO.,
ROPE MANUFACTURERS
AND
SHIP CHANDLERS,
No. 29 North WATER Street and
No. 28 North WHARVES, Philadelphia.
ROPE AT LOWEST BOSTON AND NEW YORK PRICES. 4 1

CORDAGE.
Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage
At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.
EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,
Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.
Store, No. 23 N. WATER St. and 22 N DELAWARE Avenue.

COAL.

HONEYBROOK LEHIGH COAL.
FREE OF SLATE AND DUST.
2240 LBS. TO THE TON.
Office—No. 721 ARCH STREET.
Depot—No. 955 NORTH FRONT STREET.
TENER & GALBRAITH. [9 17 1m
ROBERT TENER. DAVID GALBRAITH.

ANTHRACITE COAL, TON OF 2240 LBS. DElivered, LEHIGH, Broken and Egg, $7·75; Stove, $8·00; LOCUST MOUNTAIN, Broken and Egg, $7·00, Stove, $7·00; SHAMOKIN and LORBERRY Nut to carters at low prices.
EASTWICK & BROTHER,
Office, No. 228 DOCK Street; Yards, cor. TWENTY-SECOND and WASHINGTON Av. 8 20rp tf

ROTHERMEL & MANNING,
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL,
Depot N. E. Corner NINTH and MASTER,
Offices, { 43 South THIRD Street,
{ 724 SANSOM " 9 9 tf

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES.
IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 28 2p§

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc. No. 222 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. wfm

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4, 1870.

The Church of the Strangers.

A few days ago I mentioned that a church for strangers had been established in New York, and I now have to state a few additional particulars that are not uninteresting. The pastor of the Church for Strangers is the Rev. Dr. Drew, who arrived in this city nearly five years ago, and engaged here in literary pursuits. Some one persuaded him to try his hand at preaching. So he opened the small chapel of the New York University which fronts on Washington Square. His first congregation there numbered ten persons, not including his own family. After that his congregation appears to have regularly increased, according to the laws of geometrical progression. Just when his little church promised to begin to be prosperous, he received a "call" to California. His people, however, had become so fond of him, as is the way with people who have a pastor whom they like, that they promised him that if he would stay they would build him a church. So he stayed, and Dr. Hawks, who died just about that time, gave a "clincher" to Dr. Drew's conviction of duty by making a very impressive death bed exhortation to him. That exhortation consisted of the words, twice repeated, or pronounced thrice in all, "Preach the gospel," after having said which the good old Doctor died Mr. Drew considered that his vocation in life had been sufficiently indicated by this death-bed speech, and therefore devoted himself exclusively to the ministry. Three years ago last May he and his little congregation moved into the large chapel of the University, and since then the progress of the Church of the Strangers has been very steady. It is called the Church of the Strangers because it embraces representatives of every nativity and almost every religion. Its piety is cosmopolitan, if I may be allowed such an expression, and Cornelius Vanderbilt is responsible for the present prosperity of the church. Some time ago he handed Mr. Drew a check for $50,000, with which the property was purchased. One-fourth of the pews are to be set aside, forever, for the use of strangers, so that the stranger to New York can no longer make with justice the excuse that his spiritual interests are not cared for here. The church is situated almost within the very heart of the city, in University place, just below Eighth street, near to a quarter where hotels and boarding houses *do* abound and churches do *not*.

Mrs. Bishop and her Counsel.

Mrs. Bishop, the plaintiff in the well-known Bishop divorce case, yesterday created a sensation in the Special Term of the Superior Court, where her case has been in hearing. The sensation was caused by her repudiation of the Count Joannes, who had hitherto been her counsel, and who, as all the world knows, is regarded by the legal profession as a huge joke. Soon after the opening of the court, the Count arose to make a motion in regard to the paying of alimony which Judge Jones had ordered to be paid. After referring to Mrs. Bishop's need of the money, George made the remarkable statement that his client was already on the verge of insanity, and that if she were to lose the case she would certainly become quite insane. This was the signal for Mrs. Bishop, whose feelings, as a respectable and intelligent woman, appeared to have been outraged for some time past, to rise excitedly, to declare that the "Count" had made representations that were injurious to her character, and to protest that, sooner than allow the case to continue in his hands, she would consent to lose it. In vain the "Count" rose with pacification written on his countenance, and with words of honey apparently ready to drop from his tongue. Mrs. Bishop had evidently suffered too long and too keenly to be easily mollified. She reiterated her statements with emphasis. The result was that the "Count" was snubbed—absolutely and irrevocably snubbed—and that the case was postponed until next Friday, in order to allow Mrs. Bishop time to procure other counsel.

"Women May Work and Men May Weep," Etc.

From present appearances, perhaps, instead of Charles Kingsley's refrain,

> "For men must work, and women must weep,
> Though the harbor bar be moaning,"

we might with more truth say

> "For women may work, and men may weep,
> While the buttonholes go unmended."

Apropos, the Woman's Club has just had another meeting at Delmonico's. *After* lunch the members proceeded to business. The Treasurer reported that all the ladies had promptly paid their dues and fees, and that the Association's finances were flourishing. When the topic for the day came up for discussion, and that topic was "What is the discipline that women most need?" I don't know whether they discovered the answer, but they apparently proceed upon the assumption that the discipline which husbands most need is to see as little of their wives as possible. Perhaps, after all, that discipline is merciful, and conveys to the husbands as little of the idea of punishment as can possibly be conveyed. If any of my readers have ever lived in a house of which the feminine head was a woman belonging to a Club, he will be quite pardonable for entertaining an unconquerable prejudice against women's associations. Of all unhappy homes and husbands the homes and husbands of woman's rights women are the unhappiest.

An Infant Genius.

A little "kid," not more than six years of age, named "Little Ollie Goldsmith" ("Ollie" being short for Oliver), has been attracting a good deal of interest in "private circles"—the circles widening sufficiently to admit of critics, just large enough in number to give publicity to the prodigy through the columns of their respective newspapers. The child has a marvellously quick and correct memory, and can recite the principal scenes *verbatim* from several celebrated plays, accompanying the imitation with not altogether inappropriate emphasis and gesticulation. He is something much more than an infantile automaton, and may possibly ripen into a Master Betty, and so become a novelty that theatrical managers will rush to seize on. I have not yet heard that he has been engaged at any theatre for leading parts. ALI BABA.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—An attempt is now being made to stock the Delaware river with black bass—a fish of great fecundity, rapid growth, and unsurpassed in flavor by any other fish taken in fresh water except the salmon. A full-grown bass weighs from six to eight pounds, and no fish affords the angler better sport. As the Delaware is supposed to be particularly well adapted to the growth of these fish, four or five years from the time they are put in they are expected to abound in every portion of the river. From eight hundred to one thousand dollars will be required to pay the expenses of the enterprise. Subscriptions have already been received to the amount of about three hundred dollars. Contributions can be sent to Mr. Thaddeus Norris, No. 208 West Logan Square, who supervises the undertaking, or to Mr. John A. Freas, Germantown.

—Theodore Beck, residing at No. 1313 Buttonwood street, shot himself yesterday afternoon in the abdomen with a pistol, and was dangerously wounded. The act was attributed to domestic trouble.

—A fire broke out last evening in the drying-room of Campbell & Pollock's mill, Twenty-first and Washington avenue, which was extinguished before much damage was done.

—The 4th Regiment, Colonel Sellers, will have a dress parade and drill this evening, on Broad street, near Brown. The regimental band will be in attendance.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 113½.

—Wayne McVeigh, Esq., the new American Minister to Turkey, is making a short sojurn in Vienna on his way to Constantinople.

—General Sheridan has written a letter from the seat of war, saying that he regards the American soldier superior to either the French or Prussian.

—Two Chicago confidence men on Monday evening swindled Christopher Herbert, a returned Californian, out of $8000, while he was leaving the Pittsburg depot for his home at Greensburg, Pa.

EDUCATION.

Meeting of the Board of Public Education.

A stated meeting of this board was held yesterday afternoon, M. Hall Stanton in the chair.

Communications were received as follows:—From the Tenth section, asking that a night school be established in the same during the present winter.

In answer to a request for information from Mr. Halliwell, Secretary of the board, the City Solicitor replied that "all ground-rents reserved by deed, dated prior to 1862, and payable by the terms of the deed in 'lawful silver money,' or 'lawful money,' are payable only in gold or silver coinage prior to June 4, 1853, and the holders of such ground-rents are entitled to what their deeds call for in silver of that coinage or in gold." The matter was referred to the Committee on Property.

The Eighth section asked an appropriation of $10,000 for purchasing and repairing the building No. 905 Locust street, to be used as a primary school. Referred.

The Twelfth section asked that the board confirm the name "Lafayette School" for the building now being erected on Noble street, below Sixth. On motion, the name of Edward M. Paxson was substituted.

The board was notified to vacate the premises occupied for school purposes in Howard Hall, Bainbridge street, above Third, from the 1st of January next. This is the building of which Judge Ludlow rendered a decision about the taxes of the same a few days ago.

An appropriation of $8500 was asked for to erect a school-house on a lot at Wissahickon. Referred to the Committee on Property.

An appropriation of $15,000 was asked for to purchase the property on the east side of Sixth street, below Poplar, and to put the same in order. Referred.

A communication was received from Gustavus Remak, Esq., informing the Board that if the "nutting day" of last fall is to be repeated during this season, and the necessary arrangements are made therefor. The Chief Engineer of the Park, Mr. Cresson, will afford every facility to the attainment of the object. The offer was accepted, and a committee was appointed as follows:—Messrs. Freeborn, Armstrong, Jackson, Hickok, Steinmetz, Smith, MacBride, Gratz, and Fagen.

Mr. Elkin, of the Committee on Qualification of Teachers, presented a report, that an examination of music teachers had resulted in the giving of first-class certificates to Messrs. J. C. Beckel, G. F. Bishop, Theodore G. Boettger, Carl Heineman, and Miss E. Sophia Crease.

Mr. MacBride, of the Committee on Schools, reported in favor of a new Primary school of four divisions, in the Jackson building, to date from January 1; also, in favor of a four division Grammar school for boys and one for girls in the E. M. Stanton School; that the Pollock Girls' Secondary be transferred to the Stanton building; and that a four-division Primary school be constituted in the Pollock School, all of which were approved by the board.

The board confirmed the appointments of teachers in the Second, Third, Eleventh, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, and Twenty-third sections.

The following-named were confirmed as music-teachers:—Third section, Mary Bell; Eighth, Fanny Trimble; Twelfth, Mary McCartney; Thirteenth, M. E. Heyl; Fourteenth, Emma M. Hall; Fifteenth, A. H. Whitney and George Bishop; Sixteenth, J. C. Beckel; Nineteenth, Kate H. Chandler; Twenty-first, E. Sophia Crease; Twenty-third, Mary L. Blake; Twenty-fourth, Kate F. Hollingsworth; Twenty-sixth, Lizzie Outerbridge; Twenty-seventh, M. E. Goodno.

Mr. Steinmetz offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Revision of Studies to strike from the list of studies the following:—Crittenden's Book-keeping, Cutter's Anatomy, Science of Government, Natural Philosophy, and Logarithmic Tables.

On motion of Mr. Armstrong, it was referred to the Committee on Revision of Studies. Adjourned.

BEQUESTS.

The Will of the Late William P. Wilstach.

The will of William P. Wilstach, merchant, recently deceased, was admitted to probate yesterday in the Register of Wills' office. According to this document the estate of the late Mr. Wilstach is valued at $1,000,000, and is bequeathed to his wife and daughter. In case the latter leaves no children surviving her, then the money is left in trust for the following purposes:—

One-fourth part of the trusts to go to the Apprentices' Library Company, to aid in the erection of a new building and for the increase of the library; one-fourth part to the city of Philadelphia, or to the State of Pennsylvania, or which of them shall first form an organization to realize the object of the bequest, which is the erection of a building in Fairmount Park, or elsewhere in the city of Philadelphia, to be used as a public picture gallery, on a plan similar to the new building in which the pictures of the Dresden Gallery are now exhibited, in the city of Dresden, Saxony, if not on so large a scale as will admit of the extension without impairing the harmony or cause the destruction of any portion of the original building, and to enact laws for the founding of a permanent organization to take charge of said funds, and to locate and erect a suitable building, and whose further duty shall be to raise funds by voluntary subscription from the citizens for the purchase of such works of art as they may deem of sufficient importance to be held permanently, and to receive donations of any works of art that may be contributed to the gallery, reserving the right to dispose of any so received for the benefit of the funds, if they deem it advisable, and to further, by all honorable means, the collecting of a gallery of fine arts, and their exhibition to the public in the present advanced state of public feeling for the fine arts.

The testator then says in his will:—

"I would prefer the public to have admission at all times to the exhibition rooms at suitable hours, but think it will be necessary to charge a small fee for admission, until in some way the managers have secured ample means to meet the current expenses. In case the city or State delay in accepting the bequest and trust, for the period of three years after its becoming operative, I then direct that the said trustees shall assign and convey the said fourth part of the respective trusts to the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts; that they abandon the stock feature of their organization, and form a simple association whereby its property and its treasures will remain in perpetuity in the city of Philadelphia to be used by the directors of these organized Academy of Fine Arts, as they shall deem best, for the erection of a new building or for the collection of a gallery of fine arts, or jointly to aid in both objects."

The testator then directs that in case the Academy of Fine Arts fail to carry out his idea, the bequest shall go to the Apprentices' Library Company of Philadelphia, to aid in the erection of a building, and for the increase of the library. He says: "Should it so happen that this fourth part be also paid to the Library Company, I trust that its managers and directors may be enabled to make it a public library of importance, and with further aid from the citizens of Philadelphia, it will take rank beside the public library in the city of Boston."

The remaining fourth part of said trust Mr. Wilstach bequeaths to some relatives, and one-tenth part of the said fourth part to the Spruce Street Baptist Church; one-tenth part to the Union Benevolent Society; one-tenth to the Orphans' Asylum, Eighteenth and Cherry streets; one-tenth to the Widows' Orphans' Asylum; one-tenth to the Philadelphia School of Design; one-tenth to the Howard Hospital; and one-tenth to the Academy of Natural Sciences.

THE WAR.

LAST NIGHT'S DESPATCHES.

PROGRESS OF THE PARIS INVESTMENT—DETAILS OF THE BATTLE OF THE 30TH ULTIMO—RUMORS OF THE DEATH OF VON MOLTKE.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—Advices from Bitche represent the condition of that town as distressing. Before the bombardment a mob plundered the shops, and the population taking refuge in cellars were either suffocated or burned to death.

The Pope has made a new appeal to the King of Prussia in favor of peace.

Little faith is placed in the manifesto purporting to have been written by Napoleon, and printed in *La Situation* here.

From Lyons it is stated that the late governor has been arrested for supineness and insubordination.

The associates of General Cluseret have been imprisoned.

It is reported that the people of Metz are suffering for want of salt.

Garibaldi denies the intention of serving under the French republic.

The barracks at Rheims have been burned, it is said, by accident.

Assurances come from Marseilles that matters there are becoming more settled. M. Lauvien, delegate here of the Minister of the Interior, has sent a letter to the prefects of departments in reference to the elections, in which he says, as regards the vote for members of the Constituent Assembly, what the government desires is perfect freedom in the exercise of the electoral franchise. Letters from different places dwell upon the shameful cowardice of the people, who permit a few Prussians to strip them of everything. Some of the details are scarcely credible. The people, it is said, forcibly drive away the Mobiles and sharpshooters who wish to defend them. The smaller parties of the Prussians treat them more harshly than the larger bodies.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—[Special to the New York Times.]—Our military correspondent, Colonel E—, writing from Paris, says: "Judging from present indications, I am inclined to think that the Prussians will walk into Paris at their first serious attack. No works constructed of stone can stand against Krupp's cannon, at the range at which the besiegers, owing to their recent advances, can place them."

Our correspondent "Anglico," writing from Rome on September 29, says: "It is reported that there is a division in the Cabinet of Victor Emanuel about transferring the seat of government to Rome—some being in favor of going there at once, while others are in favor of waiting and taking a long breath after so great a surprise of good fortune. It is improbable that the former will prevail. October 18 is fixed for the visit of the King to Rome. It is probable that General La Marmora will be appointed temporary Governor of the Roman territory, and that his commission will include the power of making a definitive settlement with the Pope.

"It is thought that Antonelli will endeavor to smooth away difficulties, as he will prefer the luxurious life of the Vatican to poverty in the island of Malta One thing is certain, the country will sanction no terms of settlement that do not involve the death and burial of the temporal power."

Priests and seminarians are again showing themselves in the streets. The Pope has only once left the Vatican, and then to visit a hospital.

Count Marriani has arrived at Rome, to take direction of the department of public instruction.

Mignot, the artist, who was recently a resident of Brighton, has died of varioloid. Ruskin, the well-known art critic, accompanies the remains to the home of Mignot's family.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—[Special to New York Herald.]—The arrival of Gen. Bourbaki in England was announced exclusively in the Herald last week. It is now published in the London papers, accompanied by the statement that his escape from Metz was the result of intrigue on the part of the Prussians. The story is that Bourbaki was imposed on by a pretended summons to Eugenie, which is believed to be romance. The real object of his visit was to consult as to future movements, with a view to holding Bazaine's army in the service of the Empire.

A special envoy has been dispatched to Wilhelmshohe, entrusted with a verbal message only. A strong belief prevails, that the Emperor and Bazaine contemplate offering terms to Prussia. If the Prussians connived at the escape of Bourbaki, the object was to promote such result, in view of the difficulty of treating with the provisional government.

ROUEN, Oct. 4, via LONDON.—A railway accident occurred between this city and Amiens to a train laden with French troops. Fifteen were killed and fifteen mortally wounded, and one hundred seriously injured.

The Prussians are at La Ferte, and levy heavy contributions. Continuous firing has been heard to-day on the heights of Epernon and around Rambouillet.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—[Special to the New York World.]—A correspondent at Boulogne sends word that he has news from Versailles of the safe return from Paris of Generals Burnside and Colonel Forbes. They dined with Mr. Washburne, who is in excellent health and spirits and will remain at his post.

It is understood that the garrison of Paris now consists of 350,000 National Guards, 50,000 regulars of the line and 200,000 Gardes Mobile; that these regiments and battalions are drilled incessantly, and that it is confidently believed in the city that the army of Paris alone will at no distant date be more than able to assume the offensive with success against the invading forces.

There has been no street rioting or fighting whatever, and all stories to that effect are utter and absolute fabrications.

The whole German force now occupying the lines before Paris consists of seven army corps, numbering 280,000 men, besides cavalry, which will probably bring the total to 330,000 or 340,000 men.

The German works at Belancourt have been shelled by the Fazy gunboats on the Seine, which were only driven off after considerable slaughter of the German troops. There is much sickness in the German camps.

Mr. Applegarth, one of the World correspondents on the continent, is to be appointed on a royal commission to inquire into the operation of the contagious diseases act. This means that the present ministry has been forced to give the working classes a proper representation in the boards of of commissioners appointed with reference to matters in which the masses of the people have interests at stake.

A correspondent at Ostend says that the latest advices from Russia are equally hostile to and almost contemptuous both to the Germans and French.

The Frankfort Gazette is publishing a series of articles by Herr Carl Voght, the great German naturalist, against the annexation of Alsace and Lorraine. He protests even against the annexation of such places as Metz and Strasburg.

The Belgian papers are filled with accounts of attacks made on scattered German outposts by the peasantry. In St. Dizier a detachment of German troops was fired on and many killed and wounded.

A strong force has been sent to levy a fine of 500,000f. for the offence, but the mayor invited the officer commanding to burn the town, saying he neither cared to nor could execute such an order.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—[Special to the New York Tribune.]—A correspondent before Bitche telegraphs on October 4 as follows: "On Friday, Saturday and yesterday, the garrison made sorties with cavalry and infantry, protected by a shell fire, and burned the batteries and farms where the besieger's outposts were. The positions had been previously abandoned. The besieging guns comprise four 60-pound mortars and five batteries, each of four 12-pound breech loaders.

"All previous sorties were repulsed from the 11th to the 20th of September. There was a severe bombardment, dismounting several guns and destroying the castle and many houses below. The besieging batteries became disabled by firing 20,000 shot, and withdrew to Gomersheil, and the covering battalions also withdrew, leaving the north and west sides open. The fort is built on a 200 feet perpendicular rock, is of two stories, has solid casemates, and is impregnable. The garrison numbers 2000 men."

A correspondent at Strasburg telegraphs to-day "the city has assumed a new aspect; the shops are all reopened, and the market-place is filled with provisions. The French officers who were paroled have been ordered to depart by October 6. The inhabitants must supply the German officers with food, wine and segars. The amount of money in munitions and provisions wasted cannot yet be approximately reckoned, but the loss is immense.

"Many cannons were spiked before the surrender. Postal service has been resumed, and the bridge over the Rhine will be available for railway trains in a fortnight. A new army is forming near Frieburg to move against Lyons."

TOURS, Oct. 4.

Details have just been received here of a battle near Paris on September 30. The firing was constant at Villejuif for three hours, and then ceased suddenly. The Prussians were worsted at first, but they brought up a large force of artillery from Montberg and the French retreated. They were not pursued, and did not lose many on the retreat. Many carts loaded with Prussian wounded have arrived at the village of Massy.

Advices from Compeigne announce that the Prussians have entirely stripped the chateau, not even leaving the heavy furniture, curtains or linen. At Thornery the Prussians have many thousand sand cattle and sheep, as well as much forage, obtained by requisitions upon the surrounding country, for their forces around Paris.

NEUFCHATEAU, Oct. 3, via Tours, Oct. 4.—It is rumored here that the body of Von Moltke was in the lead coffin which recently passed through Toul. Moltke is a native of Mecklenburg.

NANTES, Oct. 4.—It is known that a great general died recently at Rheims, and it is supposed, from the fact that the persons who took care of him were menaced with death if they divulged the secret, to have been Von Moltke.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	6·00	MOON SETS	1·55
SUN SETS	5·36	HIGH WATER	11·08

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

WM. W. PAUL,
WM. ADAMSON,
JOHN H. MICHENER, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Paraguay	London	New York	Sept. 17
Guiding Star	Havre	New York	Sept. 17
C. of Limerick	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 19
Holland	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 21
C. of Antwerp	Liverpool	New York v H.	Sept. 24
Angia	Glasgow	New York	Sept. 24
Algeria	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 27
Denmark	Havre	New York	Sept. 27
C. of Mexico	Vera Cruz	New York v H.	Sept. 27

FOR EUROPE.

Helvetia	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 8
Cambria	New York	Glasgow	Oct. 8
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 8
Colorado	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 12
St. Laurent	New York	Havre	Oct. 15
Anglia	New York	Glasgow	Oct. 15
C of London	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 15
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool via H.	Oct. 18
Wisconsin	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 19
C. of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 22
Tarifa	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 8

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Geo. Wash'ton	New York	New Orleans	Oct. 8
Tonawanda	Philadelphia	Savannah	Oct. 8
Leopard	Philadelphia	Charleston	Oct. 8
Juniata	Philadelphia	New Orleans	Oct. 11
Pioneer	Philadelphia	Wilm'gton, N.C.	Oct. 15

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, New York, John F. Ohl.
Steamer H. L. Gaw, Her, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer S. F. Phelps, Brown, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Br. brig Proteus, Vincke, St. John, N. B., Workman & Co.
Brig S. V. Merrick, Lippincott, Galveston, D. S. Stetson & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Anthracite, Green, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer D. Utley, Davis, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer J. S. Shriver, Webb, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Brig James B. Kirby, Bernard, 3 days from Providence, R. I., in ballast.

Br. schr Osseo, Graham, 14 days from St. John, N. B., with laths and scantling to T. P. Galvin & Co.

Schr Cameo, Dennison, 5 days from New York, with mdse. to G. A. & E. A. Landell—vessel to Chas. Haslam & Co.

Schr Wm. S. Mason, McNitt, 1 day from Milton, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Elizabeth Magee, Smith, from Boston.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Oct. 4.—Seven barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Oct. 4.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—

Ann McCaffrey, Sunshine, Great North, J. W. Morris, J. E. Dunham, T. L. Moore, Carrie, and Island Belle, all with coal, for New York.

Dido and Betsy Baker, with coal, for Bridgeton.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, Oct. 5.—Seven light barges left this port yesterday for Baltimore.

(By Telegraph.)

LEWES, Del., Oct. 4—9 A. M.—All the vessels reported here yesterday P. M. have gone to sea.

4 P. M.—A bark, unknown, passed out to-day, and a North German bark went out this P. M.; also, a herm.-rigged steamer.

Wind N.; light. Thermometer, 76.

MEMORANDA.

Br. ship Stanhope, Morris, remained at Calcutta 20th August loading for Philadelphia.

Ship Abyssinia, Christian, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, was spoken 10th ult., lat. 7, long. 21.

Br. steamer Virginia, Andrews, from London 13th, via Havre 16th and Queenstown 19th ult., at New York 3d inst., with 328 passengers.

Br. steamer Samaria, Martyn, for Liverpool, cl'd at New York 3d inst.

Steamer George Cromwell, Clapp, from New York, at New Orleans 2d inst.

Steamer Virginia, Kennedy, from Galveston via Key West 27th ult., at New York 3d inst.

Steamer Missouri, Edwards, from New York for Havana, was passed at 9 A. M. 1st inst., 20 miles north of Hatteras.

Steamer Bienville, Pomeroy, from New York, at New Orleans 29th ult.

Steamer Ismalia, Brown, from Messina for New York, at Leghorn 17th ult.

Steamer City of Limerick, Phillips, for New York, sailed from Liverpool 20th and Queenstown 21st ult.

Steamer Arizona, Maury, for Aspinwall, cleared at New York yesterday.

Steamer Whirlwind, Sherman, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 1st inst.

Steamer Tonawanda, Barrett, from Savannah 1st inst. for Philadelphia, has on board 744 bales upland cotton, 76 do. yarn, 71 casks rice, 212 empty barrels, 88 tons old iron, 7 tons pig iron, and 25 pkgs. mdse.

Steamer Pioneer, Wakeley, hence, at Savannah yesterday.

Steamer Hercules, Doughty, hence, at New Orleans 29th ult.

Bark J. Loring, Loring, from Gottenburg for Philadelphia, was spoken 18th ult., lat. 42, long. 58.

Bark Sarah Princess, Netherton, from Fowry for Philadelphia, was spoken 25th ult., lat. 43 40, long. 63 31—had lost main gaft and split sails in the gale of 19th.

Bark Laura Marie, Albrecht, for Philadelphia, entered for loading at Liverpool 29th ult.

Bark Mary [illegible], [illegible] Elsinore, passed Pentland Firth 20th ult.

Brig Eliza McNeil, Small, from Denia for Philadelphia, at Malaga 13th ult.

Brig Delmont Locke, Cochran, hence, at Bangor 1st inst.

Brig Alva, Armstrong, hence, at St. John, N. B., 29th ult.

Brig Prentice Hobbs, Snow, hence, at Mobile 26th ultimo.

Brig J. H. Lane, Shute, hence for Leghorn, was spoken 27th ult., 25 miles S. E. of Absecom.

Brig Isaac Carver, Shute, hence for Rockland, at New London 1st inst.

Schrs Pioneer, Lothrop, and Maggie Vandusen, Compton, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 2d inst.

Schr May Monroe, Hall, from Rockland for Philadelphia, sailed from Holmes' Hole 2d inst.

Schr S. L. Barges, Crosby, for Philadelphia, cl'd at Boston 3d inst.

Schr Annie May, May, from Edgartown for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 1st inst., and sailed next day.

Schrs C. Newkirk, Huntley, and C. W. Looke, Huntley, hence for Boston, sailed from Holmes' Hole on the 1st inst.

Schr George Taulane, Gandy, hence, at Boston 3d inst.

Schr J. S. Lee, Vangilder, hence, at Portland 2d instant.

Schr John McAdams, hence for Boston, at Edgartown 29th ult.

Schr Ramon de Ajurio, McBride, hence, at Portland 2d inst.

Schr Amos Edwards, for Philadelphia, sailed from Beverly 28th ult.

Schr J. A. Crawford, Young, hence, at Danvers 28th ult.

Schr Ella Fish, Baxter, hence, at Mobile 26th ult.

Schrs Emma L. Porter, Sparks, and Rebecca S. Whilden, Fennimore, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newburyport 1st inst.

Schr Cohasset Gibbs, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 2d inst.

Schrs Caroline Grant, Greenlaw, and Pioneer, Lothrop, hence for Boston, at New London 1st inst.

Schrs Daniel S. Mershon, Ayres, from Boston, and C. L. Herrick, Baldwin, from Somerset, both for Philadelphia, at New London 1st inst.

Schr Ella F. Crowell, Crowell, from Boston for Philadelphia, at Stonington 1st inst.

Schrs Sarah Mills, Baker, and Transit, Racket, for Philadelphia; and schr Foam, Homan, for Trenton, sailed from Providence 1st inst.

Schr A. Trudell, Hess, from Pawtucket for Philadelphia, at New York 3d inst.

Schr Maggie J. Chadwick, Gage, for Philadelphia, cleared at Providence 2d inst.

Schrs Maggie Mulvey, Rowley, and Evergreen, Bunce, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 2d instant.

Schrs James Crosby, Baldwin; Northern Light, Ireland; J. H. Bartlett, Harris, from Providence; May Monroe, Hall, from Fox Island, all for Philadelphia; and H. N. Squires, Fisk, hence for Boston, passed Hell Gate 3d inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

MEDITERRANEAN—BALEARIC ISLANDS.—*Revolving Light on Cabrera Island.*—The Spanish Government has given notice that from the 15th day of August, 1870, a light will be exhibited from a lighthouse recently erected on Point Ancio, Cabrera Island. The light is a revolving light, showing thirty seconds and eclipsed thirty seconds, elevated 404 feet above the sea, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of 20 miles. The illuminating apparatus is dioptric, or by lenses of the second order. The tower is 81 feet high, square, painted light yellow, and is attached to the keeper's dwelling.

[All bearings are magnetic. Variation:—4 degrees westerly in 1870.]

ATLANTIC OCEAN—CANARY ISLANDS.—*Re-establishment of St. Cruz Light.*—Information has been received that the fixed red light at the extremity of the mole at St. Cruz, Teneriffe, has been re-established.

By order of the Lighthouse Board.

W. B SHUBRICK, Chairman,
Treasury Department, Office Lighthouse Board,
Washington, D. C., Sept. 9, 1870.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of ALEXANDER ARMSTRONG.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, administrator of the estate of Alexander Armstrong, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on TUESDAY, October 18, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 32 S. THIRD Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

10 5wfm5t SAMUEL B. HUEY, Auditor.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

THE AMERICAN STOVE AND HOLLOWWARE COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA,
IRON FOUNDERS,
(Successors to North, Chase & North, Sharpe & Thomson, and Edgar L. Thomson,)
Manufacturers of STOVES, HEATERS, THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, TINNED, ENAMELLED, AND TON HOLLOWWARE.
FOUNDRY, Second and Mifflin Streets.
OFFICE, 209 North Second Street.
FRANKLIN LAWRENCE, Superintendent.
EDMUND B. SMITH, Treasurer.
JNO. EDGAR THOMSON, President.
JAMES HOEY, General Manager.
6 27 mwf 6m

THE
WEBSTER PORTABLE HEATER
STANDS WITHOUT A RIVAL
For Heating Churches, Schools, Public Halls, and Dwellings.
Call and see certificates.
C. J. TYNDALE,
No. 145 S. SECOND Street.
A large assortment of beautiful Stoves, Heaters, and Ranges. Jobbing promptly attended to. Roofing, Spouting, etc. 9 14 1m

FURNACES.

Established in 1835.
Invariably the greatest success over all competition whenever and wherever exhibited or used in the UNITED STATES.
CHARLES WILLIAMS'
Patent Golden Eagle Furnaces,
Acknowledged by the leading Architects and Builders be the most powerful and durable Furnaces offered, and the most prompt, systematic, and largest house in line of business.
HEAVY REDUCTION IN PRICES,
and only first-class work turned out.
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
N. B.—SEND FOR BOOK OF FACTS ON HEAT AND VENTILATION. 6 22 4m

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to
STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS
at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)
PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.
I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon; the best and cheapest in the market.
W. A. WELTON,
2 17§ No. 711 N. NINTH St., above Coates.

HARNESS, SADDLES, AND TRUNKS.—LARGE stock, all grades. Also, several thousand Horse Covers, Lap Rugs, and Robes, selling at low prices to the trade or retail. MOYER'S, No. 720 MARKET Street, above Seventh. 9 16 1m*

GROCERIES, ETC.

EXTRA LARGE
MESS MACKEREL.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7§ Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

JET GOODS, NEWEST STYLES, DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 10 16 swt

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—NILSSON.
MAX STRAKOSCH respectfully announces to the public of Philadelphia and vicinity that
MLLE. CHRISTINA NILSSON
will make her first appearance in Philadelphia in
THREE (3) GRAND NILSSON CONCERTS,
on the following evenings, at 8 o clock:—
WEDNESDAY EVENING 12th October,
FRIDAY, 14th, and SATURDAY, 15th October.
Mlle. Christina Nilsson will be assisted by
Miss ANNIE LOUISE CARY, the favorite Contralto.
Signor BRIGNOLI, the distinguished Tenor.
Signor N VERGER, the eminent Baritone.
Mr. HENRY VIEUXTEMPS, the great Violinist.
The Grand Orchestra will be under the direction of
MAX MARETZEK.
Conductor........................Signor BOSONI.
The sale of tickets will commence on Saturday, October 8, at 9 A. M., at the box office of the Academy of Music. 10 5 tf

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
E. L. DAVENPORT......Lessee and Manager.
WM. HORACE LINGARD,
PROTEAN ARTIST,
and the charming Comedienne,
ALICE DUNNING (Lingard),
with their Comedy and Vaudeville Company,
A GREAT SUCCESS.
The theatre crowded with the beauty and fashion of the city.
WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS,
the Comediettas of the
DAY AFTER THE WEDDING and
CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH.
FRIDAY EVENING,
DELICATE GROUND and the
LOAN OF A LOVER.
LINGARD IN HIS SKETCHES EVERY NIGHT,
and in the MATINEE on SATURDAY,
when the price of admission will be 50 cents.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE, BEGINS AT 7¾.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Oct. 5,
LAST NIGHT BUT THREE OF
EAST LYNNE.
LUCILLE WESTERN
in her unrivalled impersonation of
LADY ISABEL AND MADAME VINE.
In order to accommodate many patrons unable to obtain admission on Saturday night last, Miss LUCILLE WESTERN will repeat her character of NANCY SYKES to-morrow evening.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins ¼ to 8 o'clock.
SECOND WEEK OF CENTRAL PARK.
TO-NIGHT, and till further notice, Lester Wallack's Comedy,
CENTRAL PARK,
BY MRS. JOHN DREW AND COMPANY.
Saturday Afternoon, Oct. 8, at 2 o'clock,
ONLY MATINEE OF CENTRAL PARK.
In active rehearsal, Wilkie Collins' dramatization of
MAN AND WIFE.
Seats secured six days in advance.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
HASSLER'S
SECOND GRAND CONCERT MATINEE.
SATURDAY, Oct. 8, at 3½ o'clock.
NEW PROGRAMME—FULL MILITARY BAND.
Admission 50 cents. Three tickets, $1. Family Circle, 25 cents. Boxes, $3 and $5. 10 5tf

A SACRED CONCERT OF VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC will be given in the NORTH TENTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (below Girard avenue), on THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 6, 1870, at 8 o'clock.
The music will be under the direction of Professor J. L. FIELD (Chorister of the Church), who will be assisted by Professors FISCHER, HALLOWAY, PENDLETON, and other distinguished artists.
Admission, 50 cents; Children, half price. 1t*

FOX'S AMERICAN THEATRE.
WALNUT Street, above Eighth.
GIGANTIC SUCCESS.
CROWDED HOUSES EVERY EVENING.
BEST TALENT IN AMERICA.
THE GREAT COOL BURGESS,
the funniest man in the world.
M'LLE DE ROSA,
the Peerless Premiere Danseuse.
MISS EMMA ALFORD, MISS LIZZIE KELSEY,
SYDNEY FRANKS, the great London Comic.
JOHN MULLIGAN and CHARLES HOWARD,
the celebrated Ethiopian artists.
Two Splendid New Ballets,
DEMON OF THE NIGHT
And THE GRAPE PICKERS.
COURT OF BEAUTY BALLET TROUPE,
FULL MINSTREL COMPANY.
GRAND OLIO ENTERTAINMENT,
in which all the star artist perform.
Burlesques, Songs, Dances, Local Sketches, Etc.

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE,
Eleventh Street, above Chesnut.
THE FAMILY RESORT.
Established in 1862.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S
MINSTRELS,
The Great Star Troupe of the World.
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
Presenting to the public the
FINEST TROUPE OF ARTISTS IN EXISTENCE.
Box office open from 10 to 1 o'clock.
Seats can be secured after 1 o'clock at Carncross & Co.'s Music Store, No. 6 North Eighth street.
R. F. SIMPSON, Treasurer.
J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager. 8 22 tf

CARL GAERTNER'S NATIONAL CONSERVATORY ORCHESTRA will give during the season of 1870-71 Four Grand Concerts at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC. There will also be given Ten Soirees of Classical Chamber Music in the large room of the National Conservatory of Music.
This Orchestra offers its services to the public for Concerts, Operatic and Dramatic Performances, Commencements, etc., etc. Also in private Soirees for Solos, Nonettes, Ottettes, Sextettes, Quintetts, Quartetts, Trios, and Duos.
Engagements received at the office, S. E. corner TENTH and WALNUT Streets.
Subscription lists at the Music Stores and at the Office. 9 12 1m

ARCH STREET OPERA HOUSE,
ARCH Street, above Tenth.
THE PALACE OF MINSTRELSY.
SIMMONS & SLOCUM'S
MINSTRELS,
THE CHAMPION TROUPE OF AMERICA.
OPEN FOR THE SEASON,
With the best Minstrel Organization in the world.
Box office open from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M. for the sale of reserved seats. 9 5 tf

FOX'S AMERICAN THEATRE.—GIGANTIC SUCCESS. 27,000 persons have visited this Theatre in twelve nights and two Matinees, to witness the Mammoth Entertainments. Gorgeous list of Triumphs. Read the opinions of the first-class journals:—"Sunday Dispatch," "Transcript," "Mercury," "Republic," "Morning," "The Ledger," "Inquirer," "Press," "Age," "Public Record," "North American," "Post," "City Item," "EVENING TELEGRAPH," "Bulletin," "Day," "Star," "Bee," "Evening Herald," and "German Democrat." 10 4 3t

EXCURSIONS.

THURSDAY EXCURSIONS.—
The splendid Steamboat
JOHN A. WARNER
will make an Excursion every Thursday to Beverly, Burlington, and Bristol,
LEAVING CHESNUT STREET WHARF
at 9½ o'clock A. M.
Returning, leaves Bristol at 11½ A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. A Band of Music will be in attendance. Fare for the Excursion, 30 cents. 7 20 tuwt

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all size and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 15§ BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO.,
JOHN H. MURPHY, President,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
MANUFACTURE WROUGHT-IRON PIPE,
and Sundries for Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters.
WORKS, TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets.
Office and Warehouse,
4 1 7 No. 42 N. FIFTH Street.

Evening Telegraph

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1870.

THE MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS.

THE argument in favor of the Penn Square site for the municipal buildings which is founded on its proximity to the present and prospective centre of population should of itself be conclusive. The buildings to be erected are to serve not only this generation but posterity. Even now nearly as many people live west of Sixth street as east of it, and the number of streets running north and south already exceeds sixty. A hundred years hence the population west of Sixth street will be ten, or perhaps twenty, times as great as that residing east of it, and even the location at Penn Square will be rather too far eastward instead of too far westward to accommodate future generations. The rapid growth of the city in a northwestern direction should also be borne in mind. An unlimited field of expansion is there to be found, and when Philadelphia attains—as she will before a great many years, if no calamity befalls her—a population of three millions, seven-eighths of her citizens will be better accommodated by the Broad street site than the site on Washington Square.

Another point in this controversy is worthy of public attention. The new buildings will necessarily cost a large sum of money, and efforts will be made to render them ornamental as well as useful. If Washington Square is selected as the site this expenditure for embellishment will be nearly useless. Strangers will rarely visit that locality, and it will not be adjacent to the walks or drives of the mass of our citizens. At Penn Square, on the other hand, the municipal buildings will be the central point of attraction alike to strangers visiting Philadelphia and to the throngs of citizens who, in carriages and on foot, will make the Broad street of the future a teeming hive of humanity. It will be the favorite walk of the artisan as well as the favorite drive of the millionaire, and Penn Square will be the place above all others where those who have business with the courts or municipal buildings can go with the least trouble and with the best prospect of making their journey a source of pleasure. New York properly erects her new City Hall on Broadway, and if we neglect our present chance to choose an equally eligible locality for our municipal buildings, we will deserve the contempt of more enlightened communities and the reproach of the tax-payers and citizens who are to come after us.

If the Washington Square project is approved by the people both squares will be covered by buildings, the public will lose two of their open walks instead of only one, and the sacrifice of Washington Square for building purposes will be especially detrimental to the health and comfort of the many thousands who will continue to live near the centre of the old city, even after its leading streets are lined with stores and offices. Porters, janitors, draymen, operatives, and thousands of other persons whose vocations compel them to be at their posts early in the morning and late at night, will continue to reside, with their families, in the alleys and side streets east of Tenth, even after the main thoroughfares are occupied wholly by business edifices; and as Fairmount is too distant to accommodate them or their children, the occupancy of Washington Square as a site for municipal buildings will, year after year, become more and more of a privation. This consideration alone should secure a large vote for the Penn Squares among the masses who are living now and expect to live hereafter in the vicinity of Washington Square. While Fairmount Park will compensate those who reside west of Broad and Market for the loss of Penn Squares, it will be practically beyond the reach of a large proportion of the future population east of Eighth and south of Market.

It is alleged, on apparently very good grounds, that the city has no legal right to erect public buildings on Washington Square, and that her title to that invaluable piece of ground will be forfeited if she attempts to use it for this unauthorized purpose. It is not pretended in any quarter that similar difficulties exist in regard to Penn Square, for even the advocates of the opposing site claim that it can be legally occupied by the buildings of literary and scientific institutions. The founder of the city and State, with a forecast which we would do well to imitate, however, intended it especially for edifices of a public character; and the time which he, with prophetic vision, foresaw, when it would become the most appropriate site in the whole municipality for our most useful city structures has now manifestly arrived.

THE SELECTION OF SCHOOL BOOKS.

AT the meeting of the Board of Public Education yesterday, a motion was made and carried by a vote of 20 yeas to 4 nays to place certain text-books upon the public school list. Mr. Freeborn, in a brief but exceedingly forcible and pertinent speech, objected to this very loose and irregular manner of selecting the books to be used in the public schools, and as an example of the evils that must necessarily result from it, he mentioned an arithmetic which only lately was placed upon the list, but which, after being introduced into the schools, was found to be so full of errors that in the schools which he (Mr. Freeborn) represented it was about to be discontinued as worthless.

The manufacturers of school books have an exceedingly lucrative business, which is carried on purely as a business by compilers as well as by publishers, and the school directors, teachers, and all who have any influence in the management of schools, are constantly besieged by publishers and their agents with a view of securing the adoption of text-books of every description; and it is too often the case that those who are entrusted with the important and responsible duty of selecting the proper works to be used in the schools yield to the importunities to which they are subjected instead of exercising their own good judgment. There are many publishers with established reputations who take as much pride in preparing good school books as they do in putting before the public good works in other branches of literature, but it is also certain that the country is flooded with perfectly worthlss school publications that are compiled by men and women totally unfitted for the task, and which are published merely as business speculations.

That it is the duty of our Board of Education to exercise the greatest care and discrimination in the selection of text-books needs no demonstration, and that it performs that important portion of its functions in an exceedingly loose and irregular manner was made evident yesterday by Mr. Freeborn's remarks and by the vote upon the resolution referred to. As a measure of precaution, some time ago a rule was adopted which required a new book to remain for one year upon the list before its introduction into the schools; but, according to Mr. Freeborn, this rule has scarcely been enforced in a single instance, but has almost invariably been suspended and the books placed in immediate use. It is doubtful whether such a rule as this is the best that could be adopted, but it is certainly a safeguard against the introduction of useless and improper books, and is much better than no rule at all. With regard to the particular works adopted yesterday by the board, we know nothing; they may be excellent or they may be worthless; and the probabilities are that the majority of the board know as little about them as we do, but agreed to place them on the list merely from habit. The impropriety of taking such hasty and indiscriminate action in a matter of so much importance not only to the welfare and efficiency of the schools, but to the taxpayers who have to foot the bill when the board makes mistakes, is apparent; and we are gratified to find that there was at least one member of the board ready to protest against it, even if he was unable to obtain the support necessary to institute a reform.

GEORGE MASON, who was arrested about a month ago for burglary and other crimes, and who was released from custody upon the bond of John Stephenson, a well-known professional bail-goer, has departed for parts unknown, and the Court has declared his bail forfeited, and suit will be entered to recover the amount of the bail bond. The District Attorney and the Judges owe it to themselves and to the public to enforce the penalties of the law to the fullest extent in this instance. The man Stephenson was perfectly well aware of the risks he subjected himself to when he interfered in Mason's behalf, and he is entitled to no consideration whatever. The only way in which crime can be repressed in this city is for criminals, when they do get into the clutches of the law, to be made to feel that there is both the power and the disposition to visit them with punishments that are to be dreaded; and if the reform is to be thorough, not merely the criminals but their aiders and abettors should be made to suffer with them whenever it can be done.

The amount of injury that such men as Stephenson can do in aiding violators of the law to escape punishment is incalculable, and the present is an opportunity to place such a restraint upon the operations of professional bail-goers that it will be more difficult in the future than it has been in the past for such desperate scoundrels as Mason to go at large while awaiting trial.

It has been intimated that in case Mason is produced in court the proceedings against Stephenson probably will be discontinued. The Court will not be doing its full duty if it permits this. Mason's bail is forfeited, whether he appears hereafter or not, and it ought to be recovered to the last dollar, as an example and a warning to all criminals and their friends.

WE CALL the attention of our readers to a communication on our fifth page with reference to the appointment of a cadet to the Military Academy by Hon. William D. Kelley. This explanation by the mother of the cadet, of the manner in which the appointment was procured has been elicited by certain uncomplimentary remarks made by Judge Kelley's opponent in the present canvass, and it will be found a complete and satisfactory refutation of the charges that have been urged against the Republican candidate for Congress in the Fourth district. The course of Judge Kelley since he has been in Congress has given entire satisfaction to all but a few malcontents, and he has been an eloquent and pertinacious advocate of the interests of Pennsylvania and Philadelphia at all times upon the floor of the House of Representatives. If his opponents cannot do better than they have done hitherto in the way of breaking down his reputation, they will have but a small chance on election day.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For Additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

☞ REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES.

GENERAL O. O. HOWARD will address the members of the club and citizens of Philadelphia at the Academy of Music on

FRIDAY EVENING, October 7, 1870,

at 8 o'clock.

Parquet and parquet circle reserved for gentlemen with ladies.

By order of the Executive Committee.

EZRA LUKENS, President.

HENRY C. HAWKINS, Secretary.

Tickets to be had on Thursday and Friday at Gould's, 923 Chesnut street; *Bulletin* office; Worthington's, opposite Post Office, and at the Union League. 10 5 2t

☞ A STATED MEETING OF THE CONSERVATIVE CHURCH ASSOCIATION of the Diocese of Pennsylvaia will be held in the Parish Building of St. Stephen's Church, TENTH, above Chestnut, on THURSDAY, Oct. 6, 1870, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Business of importance.

10 5 2t J. ANDREWS HARRIS, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ ALEXANDER MACKIE, so long connected with our Chesnut street establishment, is peculiar in that *he never copies*, but invents styles to suit the character.

JOHN WANAMAKER,

CUSTOM DEPARTMENT,

818 and 820 CHESNUT Street,

☞ THE PENN SQUARES AND THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Do the citizens of Philadelphia clearly understand and realize that the selection of any other site than the Penn Squares for the new Public Buildings will give away for nothing, irrevocably and forever, these valuable squares of ground to private incorporated monopolies, in which the public have directly no part or parcel?

Is it not monstrous to think that in the one instance it is proposed to *take from the people* Washington Square, that has so long been their and their children's play-ground—this health correcting greensward, dedicated to the immortal Father of his Country—and in the other instance to *give away for nothing at all* the people's Penn Squares, worth millions of dollars, and to whom? Why, incorporated monopolies—rich men's pet institutions, the thresholds of which the poor man cannot enter without fee and charge.

See to it, citizens of Philadelphia, that you are not thus robbed, and by the false representations of selfish aristocrats and managers of moneyed institutions defrauded of your inherited rights and property. JUSTICE. [10 5 2t

☞ MASS MEETING

OF THE

UNION REPUBLICAN CITIZENS

OF PHILADELPHIA,

WILL BE HELD AT CONCERT HALL,

ON THURSDAY EVENING,

October 6, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

The following speakers will address the meeting:—

HON. WILLIAM D. KELLEY,
COL. WILLIAM B. MANN,
HON. CHARLES O'NEILL,
ISAIAH WEAR,
BENJAMIN HUCKEL,
GEN. H. H. BINGHAM,
HON. LEONARD MYERS,
ALFRED C. HARMER.

LADIES ARE PARTICULARLY INVITED TO ATTEND.

By order of the Union Republican City Executive Committee.

JOHN L. HILL, President.
JOHN McCULLOUGH,
M. C. HONG,
10 4 3t Secretaries City Executive Committee.

☞ REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES

OF PHILADELPHIA.

PUBLIC MEETING

AT

CONCERT HALL,

On WEDNESDAY EVENING, October 5.

ADDRESSES BY MEMBERS OF THE CLUB.

ALEXANDER P. COLESBERRY, President.

J. EBEN HARKINS, Secretary.

A. WILSON HENSZEY, Chairman of Committee On Public Meetings. 10 3 3t

☞ PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF BROKERS,

PHILADELPHIA, October 3, 1870.

Resolved, That this Board offer a reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the arrest and conviction of the party or parties concerned in the forgery whereby one of our members was swindled out of seventy-five hundred dollars on Saturday, October 1, by a forged certificate on a check on the Union National Bank of this city.

From the minutes.

THOMAS HALE,
10 3 3t Secretary.

☞ MASS MEETING OF THE UNION REPUBLICAN CITIZENS OF THE TWENTY-FOURTH WARD At FORTIETH Street and LANCASTER Avenue, THURSDAY EVENING, October 6, 1870.

The following distinguished Speakers will address the meeting:—

Hon. WM. D. KELLEY,
Major A. R. CALHOUN,
CHRISTIAN KNEASS,
Capt. G. W. CURRY.

By order of the Committee on Meetings.

10 5 2t* B. F. STOKES, Chairman.

☞ OFFICE OF THE FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 3, 1870.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, a semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., an extra dividend of TEN PER CENT., and a special dividend of THREE PER CENT. were declared upon the capital stock, payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 15th instant, clear of taxes.

10 4 11t J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.

☞ HE HOLDS THE WINNING CARDS.—When Black Diamonds are trumps, J. C. HANCOCK holds both bowers and the ace; consequently he plays a winning game. HANCOCK is emphatically the man for the people; he sells the very best varieties of Lehigh and Schuylkill, carefully picked and screened, and promptly delivered to all parts of the city. By strict attention to all the details of the business, HANCOCK has gained a large and remunerative patronage. His coal depot and office is, as every one knows, at the northwest corner of NINTH and MASTER Streets. Go for him! 9 9 3m

☞ HARPER'S HAIR DYE.—THE ONLY harmless and reliable Dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is perfect. Changes red, rusty, or grey hair, whiskers, or moustache instantly to a glossy black or natural brown, without injuring the hair or staining the skin, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Only 50 cents for a large box. CALLENDER, THIRD and WALNUT; JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street; TRENWITH, No. 614 CHESNUT Street; YARNELL, FIFTEENTH and MARKET Streets; BROWN, FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, and all Druggists. 5 31 tf 4p

☞ JOHN SPARHAWK, MERCANTILE COLLECTION AND LAW AGENCY for Pennsylvania, the Western and Southern States, No. 400 CHESNUT Street. Commissioner for Western States. 8 3 ws 6m

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER.

CLOTH DEPARTMENT.

Our FALL STOCK is now fully open, and comprises all the Staple Goods and Novelties of the day.

VELVETEENS! VELVETEENS! VELVETEENS!

These popular goods, so difficult to procure in the right shades, have been selected by us this season with great care out of the best makes imported, and we now confidently invite inspection.

The finer grades can scarcely be distinguished from

LYONS VELVETS.

WHITE CORDUROYS! WHITE CORDUROYS!

In every Style and Price.

Blue Corduroys, Brown Corduroys.
Fancy Cloths in every color.

Black,
White,
Blue,
Green,
Scarlet,
Maroon,
Brown,
Dahlia.

WE HAVE WHITE CLOTHS

For Opera purposes and Children's wear, in great variety. Many of the above goods are of French manufacture, and cannot be duplicated.

WATER PROOF CLOAKINGS.

Our Stock comprises about twenty different makes, in as many qualities, ranging from 88c. to $2·00 per yard in Domestic Goods up to $3·50 in Foreign. Selling large quantities of these goods, we can offer inducements to purchasers not found elsewhere. We offer, at present, a finely assorted Stock NOT SURPASSED by any retail house in the United States.

The principal colors are

Black and White,
Gold Mixed,
Green.
Blue,
Brown,

IN WINTER CLOAKINGS

We shall, in a few days, offer our own importations, ordered early last spring, and much below present prices.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS.

William M. Bunn.

To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph:—Your well-known independence, and the fact that the columns of your journal are at all times open to an expression of "voices from the people," justify and encourage me in venturing to say a few words in favor of a gentleman who has many times offered the shield of his body for the protection of our Government, when it was so ruthlessly assailed by the traitors who sought its destruction. Appreciating that THE EVENING TELEGRAPH is an independent journal, I do not, of course, lose sight of the fact that you have no candidates to whose interest you are bound; but as I have ever found you, personally and as an editor, ready to espouse the cause of any one who is persecuted, I feel assured you will admit this hastily-written communication into your columns.

Enemies, political and personal, have raised a "hue and cry" against William M. Bunn, the Republican candidate for Register of Wills. What for? On what account? What has he done to merit the crusade that has been instituted against him? Can any one tell? So far as I am informed, and I have watched the matter closely, there is absolutely no basis for a charge against either the integrity, the moral character, or the political fidelity of Mr. Bunn. It was charged against him that he obtained his nomination by fraud, and that the convention was "packed." I was a member of that convention, Mr. Editor, and although not elected to it in the interest of any particular person, I was the friend of Mr. Moran; but I must say, if you will allow me, that I was never in a convention where the choice of the members was more fairly and deliberately made known.

Now, who is this Mr. Bunn? A modest and rather unassuming gentleman, who served the ordinary time of apprenticeship to the business of a carver. His employer sent him out into the world as a good workman and an honest man, and immediately thereafter the Government called for troops to sustain it against the Rebels who sought its destruction. Mr. Bunn, as did thousands of other young men, responded to this call, and for three years fought his way under the flag of the Union, until, wounded and in an almost dying condition, he came to a halt in that pest house of the South known as Libby Prison. On his return home, or shortly afterwards he was elected as a member of the Legislature, and I challenge any man to produce a better record as a member than his.

Mr. Bunn seeks an office for which he is altogether capable. Brave in the army, he is in civil life prudent and discreet, and will fill the office to which he aspires with credit to himself and satisfaction to the public. "A TRUE REPUBLICAN."

"O. M. Boyle—Who Is He?"

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 3, 1870.

Gen. Wm. B. Thomas:

DEAR SIR:—In glancing over Saturday's paper my eye was arrested by a paragraph in your speech at Broad and Spring Garden streets, in which you propose an inquiry in regard to a cadetship at West Point, as follows:—

"*O. M. Boyle—who is he? Where did he come from? No one in the district seems to know him.*"

Will you permit his mother to reply, and I deeply regret that your inquiry compels me, in justice to Judge Kelley, to obtrude myself on public notice.

Let me say, then, that Olin M. Boyle is the son of Rev. John Boyle, who was a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church. When our country demanded his services for her protection, he, with three of his sons, hesitated not to enlist in her defense, and while fighting for our cause he fell by a deadly stroke of the enemy at the battle of Lookout Mountain, while leading his regiment as its commanding officer.

Our son, a printer, and the subject of your inquiry, having thus acquired some military experience in the field with his father and two brothers, and conceiving a desire for a soldier's life, sought the necessary educational qualifications. In very private life myself, and wholly uninstructed how to proceed, I ventured to write very timidly to Judge Kelley, a stranger to me, asking if from his standpoint he thought it wise in me, among so many more favored applicants, to make an effort to secure for my son an appointment at our National Military Academy. I stated plainly that the only arguments to sustain his plea was the above-named desire, and the fact that his father's patriotism had been sealed in devotion to his country even unto death. Judge Kelley promply replied, without further questioning, that he had an appointment, and that my son should have it. He kept his word, General, and the soldier's orphan boy is now at West Point.

And now, General Thomas, I have endeavored to answer your inquiry:—"Who is O. M. Boyle?" and, while I shrink from thus attracting public notice to myself, I yet feel a pleasure that I cannot describe to you, in bearing testimony to the noble character of our faithful Representative, Hon. William D. Kelley. I consider his act one that commands my lifelong gratitude, and I am sure that you will not deny me the gratification it affords me to speak of it, and the more especially as I think you seem to misapprehend Judge Kelley's motives. His courteous, disinterested kindness was to a stranger boy, of whom he knew nothing but that he had integrity of character (at least he had his mother's testimony to that), and that he was the son of a patriot soldier.

You also, I am told, General, have been a soldier, and soldiers are always generous, therefore I the more confidently ask your pardon for having ventured this mother's story in reply to your inquiry.

Very respectfully,
S. RICHARDS BOYLE,
† No. 1630 North Tenth street.

CITY ITEMS.

FALL OVERCOATS.—*A Fine Assortment, very comfortable in place of the Linen Duster, for travelling at this season. Prices moderate.*

Half-way between Fifth and Sixth streets. { BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET.

85 CENT LADIES' VEST.
85 CENT LADIES' VEST

Is of superior make, sightly and warm. Many sell it for one dollar.

ONE DOLLAR LADIES' VEST,
Excellent fabric, stitched with silk.

$1·40 VEST,
Fine Merino, handsomely shaped, and is having a large sale.

Also, a full line of finer grades.

MEN'S UNDERWEAR—PRICES REDUCED.
60 CENTS—MEN'S GOOD QUALITY SHIRTS.
75 CENTS—SIGHTLY HEAVY SHIRTS.
$1 SHIRTS—BEST OFFERED.
$1·40—FINE MERINO, WELL MADE.
$1·60—FINE SAXONY, WORTH MORE.
CHILDREN'S WEAR—PRICES REDUCED.
JOHN M. FINN,
S. E. corner Arch and Seventh streets.

TEN CENT ZEPHYR.
TEN CENT ZEPHYR.

This Zephyr equals in brilliancy of colors the best imported Zephyrs, and has no superior among American manufacturers. It is suited for all knitting purposes, such as Caps, Shawls, Afghans, etc. Last winter it had an immense sale, and to secure a still larger demand this season, Mr. Finn offers it at the low figure of *ten cents per ounce*. He has also opened a full line of zephyr embroidered slippers, and a large variety and grades of Stocking Yarns, which are reduced to unprecedented low prices.

JOHN M. FINN,
S. E. corner Arch and Seventh streets.

CHEAPER THAN BEFORE THE WAR!—Epicures, are you aware that you can enjoy the luxuries of the dessert at a much cheaper rate than ten years ago? Science has converted a wild product of the Irish coast into an element of immeasurable dainties of the most wholesome, nutritious, and delicious character; and the price of this new staple is less by one-half than that of any other article of the same class containing a like amount of nutriment. Need we say that SEA MOSS FARINE is the article referred to? The wealthy and enterprising New York Company engaged in its manufacture are entitled to the thanks of every philanthropist for introducing this new source of excellent and agreeable food, at a price which places it within the reach of all. One experiment will convince the most skeptical that with SEA MOSS FARINE they can produce unequalled custards, puddings, jellies, Charlottes, creams, sauces, etc., at less cost than before the war. The depot of the Company is at No. 53 Park Place, New York.

WHAT IS QUILLAYA SAPONARIA?—It is a tree, the bark of a Chilian tree, which yields, when macerated, a fragrant vegetable soap with cleaning and antiputrescent properties not possessed by any other vegetable production. This Bark is a prominent constituent of the celebrated SOZODONT, the most popular dental preparation ever introduced in America.

HEBNER'S DINING SALOON, No. 43 South Second street. Ten additional waiters in attendance to-day to accommodate the rush for heavy dinners at light prices.

THERE IS ONE branch of the Clothing business that is more difficult than any other, that is to make it a success. It is the cutting of Youths' and Boys' Clothing, the long experience of Rockhill & Wilson of over forty years, and the particular attention they have bestowed upon this branch of the business, that have made their house so popular with the ladies of Philadelphia and its surroundings. We are now supplied with the largest and most magnificent stock ever offered in the city, to which we invite the attention of the public.

ROCKHILL & WILSON'S
Great Brown-stone Clothing Hall,
Nos. 603 and 605 Chesnut street.

DISSIPATION AND LATE HOURS.—After the festal night comes the miserable next morning, with its headache, its qualms, its gloomy reflections. Business must be attended to; but neither mind nor body is fit for business. What is to be done? How are the energies of the system to be worked up, and its reserves of vitality brought out? How is the clouded brain to be cleared?—the languid and relaxed frame braced up for action? Under such circumstances a single wine-glassful of PLANTATION BITTERS will bring about an immediate and beneficial change, and a healthful glow will be diffused through the whole organization by the tonic operation of this wholesome cordial.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

AN EXPERIENCE of a third of a century has given L. Rice, Esq., of the AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON, a knowledge of all the requisites of a first-class hotel. The popularity of that hotel indicates that the public appreciates his efforts to please.

"SPALDING'S GLUE," stickiest thing out.

MARRIED.

KNORR—HOLMES.—On the 4th instant, at the Church of the Covenant, by the Rev. Charles E. Murray, Mr. GEORGE T. R. KNORR to Miss MARY HOLMES, all of this city.

DIED.

CAMPBELL.—On the 3d instant, EUGENIA, youngest daughter of Andrew H. and Sarah H. Campbell.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 629 North Fifteenth street, on Sunday next, at 2 o'clock.

HAFF.—At New Orleans, on Sunday, the 2d inst., at 5 o'clock A. M., JEREMIAH B. HAFF, in the 36th year of his age. §§§

HENTZ.—On the 4th instant, Mrs. SUSAN, wife of Mr. Jacob Hentz, aged 73 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her husband's residence, No. 544 North Fifth street, on Saturday, the 8th instant, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Monument Cemetery. ****

FINE
READY-MADE
CLOTHING,
Combining Style, Durability, and Excellence of Workmanship.
JONES'
One-Price
ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 604 MARKET STREET.
GEO. W. NIEMANN.

Handsome Garments made to order at the shortest notice. 10 3 tfrp

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW BOOKS
BY THE
American Sunday-School Union.

LITTLE MAY'S LEGACY and THE STORY OF A Basket. Illustrated. 18mo, 45 cts.
THE CHILDREN OF LONG AGO. By the author of "Words for Women," etc. etc. 18mo, 12 engravings, 65 cents.
THE CLOUDED GEM. An Allegory. By the author of "The Crumbling Path." Illustrated. 18mo, 17 cents.
THE VALLEY OF STAINS. An Allegory. By the same. Illustrated. 18mo, 15 cents.

Just published by the
AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION,
1122 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
10 5 wfm6t

JUST PUBLISHED—THE FRENCH VERB, BY CH. REYNAL.—12 mo., $1.25.

A good work on the French Verb has long been needed by all engaged in the study or instruction of the French Language.

This contains a clear and concise introduction, explanatory of the theory of the French Verb, its moods, tenses, numbers, persons, etc., followed by models of the auxiliaries, and of the regular conjugations, and tableaux of the irregular conjugations.

The model conjugations appear in the affirmative, negative, interrogative, and negative—interrogative forms severally—also, models of those verbs of the first conjugation which, although they cannot with propriety be classed among the irregular verbs, present some peculiarities; also, models of pronominal and impersonal verbs.

Also, a DICTIONARY OF THE IRREGULAR AND DEFECTIVE VERBS, AND OF SUCH AS PRESENT ANY PECULIARITIES IN THEIR USES IN CONGUGATIONS, with distinct references to the Model conjugations and tableax.

In fine, neither time nor pains has been spared in the preparation of this book to render it as near to perfection as possible.

On the receipt of one-half the advertised price, the publisher will send a copy for examination to any part of the country.

GEORGE R. LOCKWOOD,
Educational and Foreign Bookstore,
10 3 3t 812 BROADWAY, N. Y.

MILLINERY, ETC.

OPENING
OF
TRIMMED BONNETS
AND
HATS,
Wednesday and Thursday, October 5 and 6.
GEO. W. MILES,
No. 928 CHESNUT STREET,
10 4 2t PHILADELPHIA.

MRS. R. DILLON,
NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET.

Ladies' and Misses' Crape, Gimp, Hair Pamela and Straw Round and Pyramid Hats; Ribbons, Satins, Silks, Velvets and Velveteens, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Sash Ribbons, Ornaments, Mourning Millinery, Crape Veils, etc. 14

YOUNG LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FALL MILLINERY OPENING, THURSDAY, October 6, 1870.
MRS. NICHOLS,
No. 102 S. EIGHTH Street,
10 4 2t* Below Chesnut.

COTTON—50 BALES PER TONAWANDA, 75 Bales via Railroad, for sale by
WILLIAM M. GREINER,
10 4 1w No. 109 CHESNUT Street.

HELMBOLD'S PREPARATIONS.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU, THE ONLY KNOWN remedy for diabetes, irritation of the neck of the bladder, inflammation of the kidneys, catarrh of the bladder, strangury, or painful urinating.

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HELMBOLD'S BUCHU, THE ONLY KNOWN remedy for diabetes, irritation of the neck of the bladder, inflammation of the kidneys, catarrh of the bladder, strangury, or painful urinating. 10 1wstt

DRY GOODS.

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT,
Have just received from New York—

Plaid Poplins, 50 and 62½ cents yard.
Plaid Poplins, 87½ cents, worth $1·12½.
All-wool Poplins, 62½ cents yard.
Job lot of Plaid Goods, 25 cents, worth 31c. yard.
Serge Plaids, at 35 and 37½ cents yard.
Mixed Goods for suits, 31 and 50 cents yard.
Black Silks, $1 50, $1·75, $2, $2 15, $2·25, $2·50, $2·75 and $3 yard.
Black Alpacas, 37½, 40, 45, 50, 62½, 75 cents up to $1 yard.

FLANNELS, FLANNELS.
Heavy all-wool Shaker Flannels.
Ballardvale Flannels, Gilbert Flannels.
All-wool Flannels, 25, 31, 33, 37½, 45, 50, 62½ and 75 cents.
Domet Flannels, 12½, 25, 31, 37½, 45, 50c.
Grey and Red Twill Flannels.
Plain Red Flannels, Plain Shirting Flannels.
Blue and Scarlet Opera Flannels.
Bleached and unbleached Canton Flannels.
Bargains in Table Linens, Napkins, and Towels.
50 dozen Bird-eye Linen Towels, 12½c.
50 dozen Huckaback Towels, 12½c.
Huckaback Towels, 12½, 14, 16, 20, 22, 25, 31c.
Handsome Damask Towels.
Ladies' and Gents' Merino Under Garments, at the very lowest market prices.
Several job lots of Merino Under Vests, bought for cash, at less than manufacturers' and importers' prices.
Children's Merino Under Shirts and Pants.
Small lots of Ladies', Gents' and Children's Hosiry, very cheap.
Ladies' and Gents' Hemstitched Hdkfs.
A new lot of Hamburg Edging and Insertings.

PRICE & WOOD,
29w8m] N. W. cor. EIGHTH and FILBERT.

Black and Colored Sash Ribbons.
New style Neck Ribbons.
Kid Gloves, $1 per pair.
Jouvin's Kid Gloves, colored and black.

BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS!!
EDWIN HALL,
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Having made a specialty of his Black Silk Trade, would invite the attention of the ladies to his stock.

CASHMERE GROS GRAINS.
SATIN-FINISHED TAFFETAS,
TAFFETA GLACE,
HEAVY GROS GRAINS,
GROS DE RHIN, Etc.,

All of which are real Lyons Goods, and guaranteed free from mixture of any kind. We have Black Silks from $1·25 to $6 per yard. We would also call attention to our stock of

COLORED SILKS,
Embracing all the new shades.

EDWIN HALL,
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Invites attention to his Stock of
Silk Cloaking Velvets,
Best Goods Imported,
28-INCH VELVETS.
32-INCH VELVETS.
36-INCH VELVETS.
9 5 mwf3m4p] 40-INCH VELVETS.

These Velvets are the best Lyons Goods; pure silk and good shade of Black. Our customers can rely on getting from us the best Velvets imported.

400 ARCH STREET. 400
EYRE
&
LANDELL
New Offer for the Fall of
1870

NEW
LYONS SILKS.
PIM'S POPLINS.
INDIA SHAWLS.
SILK PLUSHES.
JOUVIN GLOVES.
LYONS VELVETS.
BAGDAD WRAPS.
PARK BLANKETS.
WOOLLEN SATINS.
GORGEOUS PLAIDS.
ZOUAVE JACKETS.
CARRIAGE SHAWLS.
NOBILITY VELOURS.
NEW SHAWL SUITS.
ARISTOCRATIC SILKS.
SOUTHERLAND PLAIDS.
SERVICEABLE POPLINS.
LADY FRANKLIN JACKETS.

P. S.—10,000 YARDS SPLENDID FRENCH CHINTZES.

N. B.—Our stock of Fine Blankets, Extra Quilts, and Damask Goods, and general staple stock is unprecedented. [9 19 mws rptf

SILKS, SHAWLS AND FANCY GOODS.
GEORGE FRYER,
No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,
Would invite the attention of purchasers to his
ELEGANT STOCK OF SILKS, ETC.
BLACK AND COLORED SILKS,
BROCHE AND BLANKET SHAWLS,
INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS,

With a choice selection of NOVELTIES IN FANCY GOODS and LACES. The goods will be found as cheap as any other establishment. 9 23 2m

CHINA, GLASSWARE, ETC.

BARGAINS.
SELLING OFF.
GEORGE GAY & CO.,

Being desirous of closing out the entire stock in the old Store, No. 1022 CHESNUT street, will offer the same at such prices as cannot fail to give entire satisfaction and insure sales.

Below we quote prices of a few leading staple articles. Fancy Goods are at a still greater discount from former prices.

White French China Dining Sets, 113 pieces...	$21·50
White French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces.......	7·00
White French China Tea Sets, 46 pieces........	8·00
White Stone China Dinner Sets, 97 pieces......	9·50
White Stone China Tea Sets (cups with handles), 44 pieces........	3·50
White Stone China Tea Sets (cups with handles), 46 pieces........	4·00
White Stone China Chamber Sets.............	2·50
White Stone China Cups and Saucers, per set 12 pieces (cups with handles)..........	65
Parisian Granite Dining Plates, 9½ inch, per dozen..........	1·00
Table Tumblers, per dozen..........	60
Table Goblets, per dozen..........	1·00

Show Room Open till 9 o'clock at Night.
GAY'S CHINA PALACE,
No. 1022 CHESNUT Street,
10 3 mwf6t PHILADELPHIA.

SPECTACLES,
Microscopes, Telescopes, Thermometers, Mathematical, Surveying, Philosophical and Drawing Instruments, at reduced prices.
JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
No. 924 CHESNUT Street,
7 30 mwf14p PHILADELPHIA.

CARPETINGS, ETC.

CARPETINGS.
McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN
No. 509 CHESNUT Street.

French Moquettes,
French Axminsters,
Crossley's 6-4 Velvets.
English Brussels,
Crossley's Tapestries,
Hall and Stair Carpetings,

CARPETINGS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
LOWEST PRICES.
McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 509 CHESNUT Street,
8 31 wfm3m rp Opposite Independence Hall.

CARPETINGS.
NEW
Designs,
NEW
Colorings.
OIL CLOTHS.
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT.
R. L. KNIGHT & SON,
1222
CHESNUT STREET,
9 9 fmw2m PHILADELPHIA.

723 CARPETINGS. 723
PEABODY & WESTON,
Successors to
E. H. GODSHALK & CO.,
No. 723 CHESNUT Street,
ARE OFFERING THEIR FALL IMPORTATIONS
OF
English Body Brussels,
Crossley's Tapestry Brussels,
3-Plys Ingrains,
Venetian Stairs, Oil Cloths,
Mats, Rugs, Matting, Etc, Etc,
At Moderate Prices.

We are offering a large line of CROSSLEY'S ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, AT LOW PRICES, at the OLD STAND.

PEABODY & WESTON,
No. 723 CHESNUT STREET,
9 10 smw3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

CARPETINGS.
Axminster,
Velvets,
Brussels,
Tapestries,
Three-ply Ingrains,
Oil Cloths, Etc.
LEEDOM, SHAW & STEWART,
No. 635 MARKET STREET,
9 30 fmw2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

CURTAINS AND SHADES.

NOW OPENING,
A LARGE STOCK OF
Choicest Curtain Materials
AND
LACE CURTAINS,
Linen and Lace Shades,

To which we invite special attention, as we guarantee satisfaction in price, design, and draping,

I. E. WALRAVEN,
MASONIC HALL,
No. 719 CHESNUT Street,
10 1 smw3trp* PHILADELPHIA.

THE
WHEELER & WILSON
SEWING MACHINE,
For Sale on Easy Terms.
NO. 914 CHESNUT STREET.
4 mws PHILADELPHIA.

WINDOW BLINDS AND SHADES.
LARGEST ASSORTMENT AND LOWEST PRICES AT
No. 16 North SIXTH Street.
STORE SHADES. REPAIRING, ETC.
9 16 fmw2mrp B WILLIAMS & CO.

GAS FIXTURES.

CORNELIUS & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS
OF
GAS FIXTURES.
Wholesale and Retail
Salesrooms,
No. 821 CHERRY Street
PHILADELPHIA.
We have no store or salesroom on Chesnut street.
9 14 2m5p CORNELIUS & SONS.

BAKER, ARNOLD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS
OF
GAS FIXTURES,
CHANDELIERS,
PENDANTS,
BRACKETS, ETC.
Of Every Design.
SALESROOMS,
No. 710 CHESNUT Street,
MANUFACTORY,
S. W. Corner TWELFTH and BROWN
8 23 2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

The Philadelphia Cloth House,
NORTHWEST CORNER
NINTH and MARKET.
Finest Goods for Men's Wear
at Retail.

ENGLISH STRIPE CASSIMERES.
FINEST AMERICAN CASSIMERES.
FRENCH DIAGONAL COATINGS.
ENGLISH DIAGONAL COATINGS.
GRANITE AND ENDREDON COATINGS.
VELVET SILK AND CASHMERE VESTINGS.

100 Different Styles
Overcoatings.

ELYSIAN, ROCHEFORT,
RATINES, CHINCHILLAS,
ESKIMOS, FUR BEAVERS.

Meltons
In the New Colorings for Suits and Overcoats.
Wm. T. Snodgrass & Co.,
N. W. Corner NINTH and MARKET,
9 24 smw13t4p PHILADELPHIA.

JEWELRY ETC.

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.,
JEWELLERS,
No. 902 CHESNUT Street,
Have just received by steamer a large invoice of
WHITBY JET GOODS,
Brooches, Earrings,
Bracelets, Necklaces,
Sleeve Buttons, Etc.
ALSO,
English Fancy Goods,
NEW IN THIS MARKET.

They have in port, to be opened in a few days, a very handsome assortment of

Clocks and Fancy Bronzes,
FROM PARIS,

As also NEW NOVELTIES just arrived from Vienna. [8 5 fmwtfrp

JAS. E. CALDWELL & CO.

DOBBINS' HAIR RENEWER will not burn or injure the hair, but makes it soft and glossy.

DOBBINS' HAIR RENEWER is beautifully transparent.

DOBBINS' HAIR RENEWER restores the natural color without dyeing, by imparting a vigorous and healthy growth.

DOBBINS' HAIR RENEWER is altogether unlike any other.

DOBBINS' HAIR RENEWER is prepared only by J. B. DOBBINS, and the genuine has his signature.

DOBBINS' HAIR RENEWER is sold by druggists and dealers everywhere, and at the principal depot, No. 426 North EIGHTH Street.

NO TOILET COMPLETE WITHOUT DOBBINS' HAIR RENEWER. 9 3 4p6m

WHY IRISHMEN SHOULD VOTE FOR PROTECTION.

From the Chicago Bureau.

Of all the anomalies of American politics the most strange is the blank stupidity with which nine-tenths of all Irish voters in America vote for the party of British free trade. If there is any man on earth the lessons of whose national history ought to made him a protectionist, it is the Irishman. He has been exported to this country a pauper, a thing it was the interest of his own country to get rid of, because the manufactures of Ireland had been ruined by British free trade. This fact is all there is of Irish suffering and English oppression. This is the cause. All the rest is consequence. And yet nine Irishmen in ten have heretofore voted for that policy of subserviency to England which has been steadily advocated and practiced by the Democratic party, and which would bring the same ruin on this country as it has brought upon Ireland.

British free trade, relative to Ireland, means—as it does relative to all other countries—*Englishmen's profits.* It is not a principle of political economy, but a subterfuge of a nation of plunderers. Sometimes it assumes the form of prohibiting trade between Ireland and the colonies; sometimes of prohibiting associations from forming among Irishmen for manufacturing purposes; sometimes of removing Irish duties on manufactures so as to let in English manufactures free; and sometimes of removing the tariff on breadstuffs, so as, after turning Ireland over to agriculture, to destroy its agriculture. But in all cases there is one object, viz., to sell English goods in Irish markets regardless of the effect it may have to destroy first, Irish manufactures and ultimately Irish agriculture.

As early as 1688, the government of William and Mary, in reply to a petition of London merchants, pledged itself to "discountenance" the woollen manufactures of Ireland, which were then rapidly advancing, so as to compel Irish wool growers to send the raw wool to England and buy back their cloths. The export of wool to foreign countries being prohibited, the Irish wool grower was required to sell his wool to English cloth makers. Irish ships were excluded from all benefit of the navigation laws, and excluded from the fisheries. English ships and English fishermen had free trade and special prerogatives. But while England took the turkey she gave Irishmen the crow, every time. Sugar could be imported only through England, and as no draw back was allowed on its exportation to Ireland, the latter was taxed for the support of the English government while maintaining its own. All trade with the colonies must be done by English ships and through English ports, thus prohibiting Ireland from building up either internal manufactures, ports of entry, or a commercial marine. To induce them to confine themselves to raising wool, hemp, and flax, for English looms, these were admitted into England free of duty.

During the American Revolution Irishmen asserted the rights of their country to legislative independence, and the embarrassments of England were such that she complied for the time with their demand. In 1783 duties were imposed on articles of foreign manufacture with the avowed purpose of employing the surplus labor of the Irish people in converting their corn, wool, and pork into cloth. Commerce made rapid strides. The linen, silk, and book manufactures flourished—more books being published in Dublin by a single house than are now used by the whole population of Ireland. With 1801, however, the English copyright laws were extended to Ireland, and with free trade in English books, Ireland began to cease to either make, buy, or read books. Under the act of Union the almost prohibitory duties on English calicoes and muslins were to continue until 1808; those on English woollens were to last until 1821; those on cotton yarn until 1810; and by an extension of the English patent laws over Ireland, a prohibition on the erection of new forms of machinery was imposed, unless tribute were paid to their English inventors, thus accompanying free trade in commodities by an embargo on the ideas and inventions which would promote their production. As a sample of the results, Dublin, which, in 1800, had ninety-one woollen manufactories, in 1840, when, according to the natural law of increase, it ought to have two hundred and fifty, only had twelve. The hands employed, instead of increasing from four thousand nine hundred and eighteen in 1800, to ten thousand, or twice as many, in the forty years, were reduced to six hundred and two. The wool-combers and carpet manufacturers had nearly disappeared. The same results had ensued in Cork, Kilkenny, and Wicklow. Branches of manufactures in which the employes were counted by thousands numbered only a few scores.

At first the whole population being driven into agriculture, land became the only means of living, and rose to rents of six, eight, and ten pounds per acre. "Enormous rents, low wages, farms of an enormous extent, let by rapacious and indolent proprietors to monopolizing land jobbers to be re-let by intermediate oppressors, for five times their value, among the wretched starvers on potatoes and water." This led to insurrections, coercion acts, and speedily to famine, and the exportation of the people as a surplus commodity. Manufactures did not fail in Ireland for want of coal, for that was abundant, both anthracite and bituminous; nor for want of capital, for capital was being depreciated and wasted every year equal to that then invested in all the cotton and woollen machinery in England; nor for want of industry, for with proper returns for his labor the Irish laborer is as vigorous and industrious as any in the world, and has more power than the English, French, or Belgian. It was not for want of iron, for Ireland had all the materials for making it in the greatest profusion. It was not from excess of population, for the population was far less dense than in Belgium; and so far from crowding the land, millions of acres of the best land in Ireland were, and still are, unreclaimed and uncultivated. County Mayo has an area of 1,364,000 acres, of which 800,000 are waste, 470,000 acres of which are declared to be reclaimable. Counties Galway, Kerry, and others have a like proportion of untilled land. Had manufacturing towns been developed near these lands, so that the tillers of the soil could find a market for all they would produce, they could have been reclaimed at an immediate profit.

But the poor are compelled to work for immediate profits, however small, and to forego remote profits, however great. Under the injudicious system of agriculture which Irish farmers were obliged to pursue when all their markets were across the channel, the soil declined rapidly in fertility. Had the markets been near, the Irish farmers, having their choice among a hundred crops—roots, grains, grasses, fruits, berries, live stock, poultry, eggs, butter, cheese, etc.—could have practised rotation of crops, and of manures, and so cropped their lands twice a year without exhausting their soils at all, but, on the contrary, improving them constantly. With distant markets, however, they were limited to few crops, which would not pay for manuring, and did exhaust the soil. The potato especially is one of those crops which, when planted without rotation on the same soil, extracts from the soil speedily every particle of capacity it contains for growing the potato. The weakness of the plant, caused by continuous cropping, showed itself in the potato rot, and this resulted in the Great Famine. The famine of 1846, '47, '48, and '49 is thus clearly traceable to the removal of the tariff barriers erected for the defense of Irish industry against English encroachment, which removal began in 1808, was consummated in 1821, and made still worse by the removal of all tariff on foreign corn and food in 1846. In the decade in which British free trade developed its full results the people of Ireland perished of hunger by thousands, and the population, in 1850, was one million six hundred and fifty-nine thousand less than in 1810. In Galway Union alone four thousand families, and twenty thousand human beings, were upon the road, houseless and homeless within the two years. A writer in the *Irish Journal* says:—

> "Some parts of the country appeared like an enormous graveyard; the numerous gables of the unroofed dwellings seemed to be gigantic tombstones. They were indeed records of decay and death far more melancholy than the grave can show. Looking on them the doubt arose in my mind, Am I in a civilized country? Have we really a free constitution? Can such scenes be paralleled in Siberia or Caffraria?"

For a time the Irish were allowed to flow into the cities, and over into England. But at length the wretchedness they everywhere carried with them, and their tendency to reduce the wages of Englishmen below the living point, caused a cry to go up from the cities, and from all parts of England, for a poor law to compel the Irish counties to maintain their own paupers. Such a law was passed to thrust back the starving Irish on the heartless agents of their absent landlords. For however the *laissez faire* school of politicians may advocate letting industry alone (as if any such thing as letting industry alone, and at the same time taxing it, were possible), yet when the failure of a government to protect its industry reduces its people to paupers, they can then no longer apply the "let alone" doctrine. But if a government is bound to prevent starvation, is it not bound to do so in the cheapest and best way, by protecting industry before it totters to its fall, while the arm of the worker is strong, his eye undimmed by hunger, and his natural force unabated? "A stitch in time saves nine," and a little effective wisdom, while industries are in operation, is worth more to prevent the suffering of the working classes than millions spent after a nation's industries are destroyed. The sole function of government is to protect—what? Life, liberty, property. "But," said Napoleon, "formerly they had a property called land. Now we have a new kind of property—industry." Shylock says:—"You take my life when you do take the means whereby I live." So government protects life, liberty, and property, all in one, most effectually when it protects industry.

Though the excessive rents of agricultural lands followed the turning of the manufacturing population of Ireland over to agriculture, yet, as a whole, it cannot be said that the high price of land in Ireland was a cause of its depopulation. On the contrary, the same causes which depopulated the island reduced the value of the land to a level with that in the counties which are newest and most distant from markets.

In a paper read before the British Association it was shown that the Irish estates owned by English capital, embracing 403,065 acres, had been purchased at an average value of £2 15s., or $13·20 per acre, being about the price paid for unbroken prairie in Illinois, Iowa, and Minnesota. Captain Head, in a work on Ireland, tells us of an estate of ten thousand acres, purchased at five cents an acre.

Between 1841 and 1851, the houses of the fourth class decreased from 491,278 to 135,589, showing that in ten years over 350,000 humble houses had been razed to the ground, and converted into deer parks, pastures, and waste. Notwithstanding the flood of emigration to America, the total number of paupers who came upon the government for support was, in 1848, 2,043,505; in 1849, 2,142,766; in 1850, 1,174,267; in 1851, 755,347; in 1852, 519,775; in 1853, 409,668; in 1854, 319,616; in 1855, 305,226; in 1857, 190,851, and in 1858, 183,056. Again, we say this abomination of desolation did not result from overcrowding the land, for in the Barony of Ennis, for instance, there were 230,000 acres of land to only 5000 paupers, or 230 acres to every head of a family. Why, then, could they not live? Simply because free foreign importations had destroyed their manufactures, while furnishing them no market for their crops. For this miserable policy of misgovernment the people lay on their backs by the hundred thousand, without food or work, "for the hunger," because they had discovered that a starving man could live longer lying down than standing up.

And yet nine-tenths of the very Irishmen who escaped from these sufferings to become free and sovereign voters of the United States would march to the polls in solid phalanx and vote for free trade, with all its tendencies to bring America into the same condition as Ireland then was. Who talks of the wisdom of the collective people? Nothing is so densely ignorant as the ignorance that moves in masses, and sustains itself by numbers!

We talk frankly to the Irish people, because we despise all demagogery, and because they, in the past, have been specially subject to it. When we see an Irishman talk, write, or vote for British free trade, we feel an innate tendency to collar him, and shove him back under its influence, saying:—"There, if you like British free trade so well, stay in Ireland, where you can keep your hungry belly full of it—as of the east wind."

We call upon the Irishmen of America to redeem themselves from the foul disgrace of voting as the tools of their English oppressors in America. Every vote for protection to American industry is a vote for the redemption of Ireland. As England's manufacturing supremacy wanes, and is superseded by that of the United States, her hold upon Ireland will be released, until at last Ireland, like Australia and Canada, will be permitted to legislate for herself in a Dublin parliament. When she is so permitted she will, like Canada and Australia, legislate for the protection of her industries, manufactures, farms, fisheries, and ships. The value of her land and labor will rise, and that of her food and clothing will fall, until her cry will no longer be:—

> "O God, that bread should be so dear,
> And flesh and blood so cheap!"

Let Irishmen then no longer basely and blindly vote in America for a policy that has ruined Ireland. Rather let them vote for one that will develop both, raise the value of man in both, and in so doing render both more free, because more self-sustaining and wealth-producing.

FOR SALE.

A FINE SUGAR PLANTATION FOR SALE.

Situated in the State of Louisiana, parish of Plaquemines, at about thirty-five miles below the city of New Orleans, on the left bank of the river Mississippi. Having a front of about thirty-six acres on said river, by a depth of about thirty-seven acres, making a superficies of thirteen hundred and twenty-three acres, about four hundred acres of which are under culture, the greater portion planted with sugar-cane. A sufficient quantity of seed-cane will be reserved to plant about one hundred acres next season. With all necessary buildings, including a fine dwelling-house, sugar-house, with steam sugar-mill, and the Rillieux apparatus, all complete, and in actual use, laborers' quarters, stables, etc. This plantation is susceptible of making three to four hundred hogsheads of sugar next year, and the crop can easily be raised to six hundred hogsheads, and even more.

Titles indisputable.

This fine property will be sold low, to close a concern.

For further particulars apply to

E. L. MOSS,
No. 206 WALNUT Street,
Philadelphia.

9 5 mwf 1m

FOR SALE—A VERY VALUABLE HOUSE and LOT at the N. W. corner of Forty-second street and Kingsessing avenue.

House built of brown stone, three stories, containing 16 rooms, and finished in the best and most substantial manner, with all the modern improvements—one of the most desirable houses in West Philadelphia. Property should be seen to be appreciated. Persons wishing to know the terms and examine the property can do so by calling on JAMES M. SELLERS, until 3½ P. M., at No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, and in the evening at No. 500 S. FORTY-SECOND Street. 9 10tf

TO MANUFACTURERS.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, a large Building, suitable for manufacturing purposes, on EIGHTH Stree, above Noble.

FOX & BURKART,
No. 221 South FIFTH Street.

9 30 6t*

FOR SALE OR TO LET—Nos. 2106, 2108, 2110, 2127 and 2133 WALNUT Street. Prices ranging from $22,000 to $55,000, or will be rented. Address, by note,

S. C. BUNTING, Jr.,
No. 218½ Walnut street.

9 30 12t*

TO RENT.

TO RENT—THE STORE NO. 722 CHESNUT Street. Apply on the premises between 10 and 12 o'clock A. M. 8 17 tf

FOR RENT—A MODERN DWELLING, cheap; immediate possession, No. 1406 ELLSWORTH Street; eleven rooms; saloon parlor, in complete repair, newly painted and papered throughout, new tin roof, gas, bath, hot and cold water, heater, range, good yard. Apply No. 135 S. SEVENTH street. 9 29 6t

DRY GOODS.

MILLIKEN'S

LINEN STORE,

No. 828 ARCH STREET

AND

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NEW LINEN GOODS—FALL STOCK at Greatly Reduced Prices.

New Table Linens; New Napkins, very cheap.
Bargains in Towels; cheap lots of Linen Sheetings.
Pillow Casings, all widths.
Heavy Towelling Diapers, 2 cases assorted patterns just in.
The best Stitched Shirt Bosoms.
Extraordinary Bargains in Ladies' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs. Gents' Handkerchiefs.

N. B.—We also exhibit an extensive and cheap stock of FLANNELS, BLANKETS AND WHITE GOODS. 8 21 mwf

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WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
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CHAIN BRACELETS.

We have just received a large and beautiful assortment of

Gold Band and Chain Bracelets,

Enamelled and engraved, of all sizes, at very low low prices. New styles constantly received.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY in great variety.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,
No. 802 CHESNUT Street.

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Agent for STEVENS' PATENT TOWER CLOCKS, both Remontoir & Graham Escapement, striking hour only, or striking quarters, and repeating hour on full chime.

Estimates furnished on application either personally or by mail. 5 25

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
3 2†] Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

CLOTH HOUSE.

JAMES & HUBER.
No. 11 North SECOND Street,
Sign of the Golden Lamb,

Are now receiving a large and splendid assortment of new styles of

FANCY CASSIMERES

And standard makes of DOESKINS, CLOTHS and COATINGS, [3 28 mws
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
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PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
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COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF ALL numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 10 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

EDUCATIONAL.

CARL GAERTNER'S NATIONAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, S. E. corner TENTH and WALNUT Streets, is now open for the Fourth Season for the reception of pupils. Instruction is given by a staff of the best Professors in the city in the following branches:—

Vocal Music, Piano, Violin, Viola, Violoncello Contra Bass, Theory of Harmony, Grand Organ (or Church Organ), Cabinet Organ, Melodeon, Flute, Clarionet, Oboe, Bassoon, Horn, Cornet, Trombone Harp, Guitar, etc., etc., and in the Italian, German French, and Spanish Languages.

For particulars see circulars to be had at the Office of the Conservatory and in the Music Stores.

The Director of the Conservatory takes this opportunity to express his sincere gratification at the success which has attended his efforts to establish this Institution in Philadelphia on a permanent basis and with the prospect of continued prosperity.

He would likewise declare his gratitude to the many kind friends among the students and elsewhere, whose interest in the cause of thorough instruction in the art and science of music has assisted so materially in bringing the Conservatory to its present state of usefulness.

He can only promise in return that his devotion to the object of raising the institution under his care to a high place among the great Music Schools of the world shall be—as it has been—the controlling influence at the Conservatory.

CARL GAERTNER,
Director and Proprietor.

9 12 1m

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S ACADEMY FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS, ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, No. 108 South TENTH Street.

A Primary, Elementary, and Finishing School.
Thorough preparation for Business or College.
Special attention given to Commercial Arithmetic and all kinds of Business Calculations.
French and German, Linear and Perspective Drawing, Elocution, English Composition, Natural Science.
FIELD PRACTICE in Surveying and Civil Engineering, with the use of all requisite instruments, is given to the higher classes in Mathematics.
A first-class Primary Department.
The best ventilated, most lofty and spacious Class-rooms in the city.
Open for the reception of applicants daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. [8 20
Fall term will begin September 12.
Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 430 Chesnut st.

HALLOWELL SELECT HIGH SCHOOL FOR Young Men and Boys, which has been removed from No. 110 N. Tenth street, will be opened on September 12 in the new and more commodious buildings Nos. 112 and 114 N. NINTH Street. Neither effort nor expense has been spared in fitting up the rooms, to make this a first-class school of the highest grade.

A Preparatory Department is connected with the school. Parents and students are invited to call and examine the rooms and consult the Principals from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. after August 16.

GEORGE EASTBURN, A. B.,
JOHN G. MOORE, M. S.,
Principals.

8 17tf

PRIMARY AND PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT OF RUGBY ACADEMY FOR BOYS, No. 1415 LOCUST Street (First floor).

Fine rooms, well ventilated, with large playground attached. Full corps of instructors. Early application desirable. For further particulars of this department, apply to MISS E. H. COMLY, at the School rooms.

REFERENCES:

Jay Cooke, Esq., B. B. Comegys, H. C. Lea, Dr. William Hunt, Dr. E. Wilson, John Wanamaker, and others. 10 4 tf

HAMILTON INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 3810 CHESNUT Street, West Philadelphia. Day and Boarding School. This institution, having successfully completed its fourth year, has become one of the established schools of our city. Its course of study includes a thorough English and Classical Education, embracing Mental, Moral, and Physical culture.

Its ninth session will open on MONDAY, September 12. For terms, etc., apply at the school.

8 29tf PHILIP A. CREGAR, Principal.

EILDON SEMINARY.—MISS CARR'S SELECT Boarding School for Young Ladies will RE-OPEN SEPTEMBER 14, 1870.

It is situated at the York Road Station of the North Pennsylvania Railroad, seven miles from Philadelphia.

The Principal may be consulted personally at her residence during the summer, or by letter addressed to Shoemakertown Post Office, Montgomery county, Pa. Circulars can be obtained also at the office of

JAY COOKE & CO.,
Bankers, Philadelphia.

8 8

EDGEHILL SCHOOL,
MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.,
Four Miles from Philadelphia.

Next session begins MONDAY, October 3.

For circulars apply to

3 21 1y Rev. T. W. CATTELL.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, Nos. 1527 AND 1529 SPRUCE Street, Philadelphia, will reopen on TUESDAY, September 20. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the institute.

6 15 wfm 6m L. D'HERVILLY, Principal.

JANE M. HARPER WILL REOPEN HER School for Boys and Girls, N. W. corner of EIGHTEENTH and CHESNUT Streets, on the 14th of 9th month (September), 1870. Ages 6 to 13. 9 8 1m

MISS JENNIE T. BECK, TEACHER OF THE PIANO-FORTE, No. 746 FLORIDA Street, will resume her duties September 1. 9 15 1m

THE CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, DEAN STREET, above Spruce, will be re-opened September 5th.

8 22 2m J. W. FAIRES, D. D., Principal.

COURTLAND SAUNDERS COLLEGE, FOR Young Men, Youth, and Small Boys, Phila. 6 28t

ART EXHIBITION.

ON FREE EXHIBITION

AT

CHAS. F. HASELTINE'S GALLERY,
No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET,

BRAUN'S FAMOUS PANORAMIC VIEWS of Berlin, Potsdam, Charlottenburg, Coblentz, Heidelberg, Jena, Weimar, Erfurt, Ems, Baden-Baden, Weisbaden, Brussels, Amsterdam, Waterloo, Liege Ypres, Rotterdam, Utrecht, etc. etc.

A complete set of the Berlin Museums, and interior views of all the rooms in the various royal palaces of Prussia.

Particular attention is drawn to the fact that in a few days 100 views on the Rhine and its fortifications, as never before seen, will be exhibited. 11 10

THE FINE ARTS.

NEW PICTURES.

"THE SPIRIT OF THE MIST," by T. Buchanan Read.

"ROME," from the Palatine Hill, by J. O. Montalant.

THE GRAND WORK,

"The White Mountain Notch,"

BY THOMAS HILL

New Rogers Group, "Coming to the Parson."

Exquisite Swiss Carvings from Interlaken, at all prices.

New Chromos. New Engravings.

"The Changed Cross;" "The Wetterhorn," 30x40, the largest ever made.

EARLES' GALLERIES,
No. 816 CHESNUT STREET.

HATS AND CAPS.

AMERICAN SILK HAT COMPANY,
No. 721 MARKET STREET.

Broadway and Young Gent's Fall Style Silk Hats, now ready, at manufacturer's prices. A call is asked to satisfy and please all in quest of stylish Dress Hats, as to price and quality.

Remember the NAME and NUMBER. 9 21 1m

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. rp5

FURNITURE, ETC.

HUTTON & McCONNELL,
Furniture Warerooms,
No. 809 MARKET STREET, Philadelphia.

Offer an extensive and entirely new stock of splendid

Furniture and Upholstery,

EVERY ARTICLE BEING ORIGINAL IN DESIGN, SUPERIOR IN QUALITY, ELEGANT IN FINISH, AND CHEAP IN PRICE.

Our patrons having long appreciated the above POINTS in our GOODS, we are induced to present these facts to the public, that we may continue to receive their patronage, promising prompt attention to all orders entrusted to us. 9 27 wstrp

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office southeast corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES

On Vessels, Cargo and Freight to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES

On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES

Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1869.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, ten-forties	$216,000·00
100,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	107,750·00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	60,000·00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	213,950·00
200,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	200,925·00
100,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	102,000·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,450·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds	23,625·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	15,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270·00
15,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock	14,000·00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	3,900·00
10,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	7,500·00
246,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	246,900·00

$1,231,400 Par. Market value, $1,255,270·00
Cost, $1,215,622·27.

Real Estate		36,000·00
Bills Receivable for Insurances made		323,700·75
Balances due at Agencies:—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company		65,097·95
Stock, Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations, $4706. Estimated value		2,740·20
Cash in Bank	$168,318·88	
Cash in Drawer	972·26	
		169,291·14
		$1,852,100·04

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REV. S. POWERS, Special Agent.
JAMES M. LONGACRE, General Agent,
5 23 mwf1y No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY,
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INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

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ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
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CHAS. M. PREVOST CHAS. P. HERRING

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANIES.

SECURITY FROM LOSS BY BURGLARY, ROBBERY, FIRE, OR ACCIDENT.

The Fidelity Insurance, Trust, and Safe Deposit Company,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
IN THEIR
New Marble Fire-proof Building,
Nos. 329-331 CHESNUT Street.

Capital subscribed, $1,000,000; paid, $550,000.

COUPON BONDS, STOCKS, SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATE, COIN, DEEDS, and VALUABLES of every description received for safe-keeping, under guarantee, at very moderate rates.

The Company also rent SAFES INSIDE THEIR BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, at prices varying from $15 to $75 a year, according to size. An extra size for Corporations and Bankers. Rooms and desks adjoining vaults provided for Safe Renters.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY RECEIVED ON INTEREST, at three per cent, payable by check, without notice, and at four per cent., payable by check, on ten days' notice.

TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT furnished available in all parts of Europe.

INCOME COLLECTED and remitted for one per cent.

The Company act as EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, and GUARDIANS, and RECEIVE and EXECUTE TRUSTS of every description, from the Courts, Corporations, and Individuals.

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Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON,
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFE STORE,
No. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
21§ A few doors above Chesnut st., Philada.

SAXON GREEN
NEVER FADES.

8 1 6m

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA.

JANUARY 1, 1870.

Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.

CAPITAL	$500,000
ASSETS	$2,783,581
Losses paid since organization	$23,000,000
Receipts of Premiums, 1869	$1,991,837·45
Interest from Investments, 1869	114,696·74
	$2,106,534·19
Losses paid, 1869	$1,035,386·84

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,122,846
Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks	55,708
Cash in Bank and Office	247,620
Loans on Collateral Security	92,558
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	331,944
Accrued Interest	20,357
Premiums in course of transmission	85,198
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,900
Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia	30,000
	$2,783,581

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Life Insurance for the People!

HOMESTEAD
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF PENNSYLVANIA,
OFFICE:
No. 701 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA,

To place Life Insurance within reach of all, has adopted a system of

MONTHLY PAYMENT OF PREMIUMS

Peculiarly adapted to the ability of ALL WORKING FOR SALARIES OR WAGES.

Special attention is called to this Company's

GRADUATING POLICY,

An original feature, designed to protect shareholders in Building Associations, and all others who have borrowed money or purchased property payable in instalments extending over a series of years, by CANCELLING any balance of indebtedness remaining UNPAID in case of DEATH.

THIS COMPANY ISSUES

All the ordinary forms of Life and Endowment Policies at low rates of Premium, on the Participating Plan, with but few restrictions as to occupation, and NONE AS TO TRAVEL OR RESIDENCE.

Pamphlets containing full information may be obtained at the Company's office.

WILLIAM M. SEYFERT, President.
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B. E. DAVIS, Superintendent of Agencies. [4 9 6m
Active and responsible men wanted as Agents.

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Aug. 1, '70 $3,009,888·24

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS	2,609,888·24

INCOME FOR 1870, $810,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1869, $144,908·42.

Losses paid since 1829 over $5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

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THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

FIRE ASSOCIATION
INCORPORATED MARCH 17, 1820.
OFFICE,
No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET,
INSURE
BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY
From Loss by fire (in the City of Philadelphia only).
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,572,732·

TRUSTEES.

William H. Hamilton,
John Carrow,
George I. Young,
Jos. R. Lyndall,
Levi P. Coats,
Samuel Sparhawk,
Charles P. Bower,
Jesse Lightfoot,
Robert Shoemaker,
Peter Armbruster,
M. H. Dickinson,
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WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
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THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.

No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,
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DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office S. W. cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.

CASH Capital (paid up in full)	$200,000·00
CASH Assets, July 1, 1870	550,782·90

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,
Nalbro Frazier,
John M. Atwood,
Benj. T. Tredick,
George H. Stuart,
John H. Brown,
J. Livingston Erringer,
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ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary.

THE GOLD MINES OF NEW MEXICO.

From Correspondence of the Springfield Republican.

As the last rays were shining luridly, and we had begun to think mine-hunting a burden, we beheld a lone frame house, stuck in the mountain side, with a rude porch filled with men smoking. Any one can find a mine by careful looking for it. The process gone through is usually this:—"The poor old miner, intent on a fortune, takes a few necessary tools and a little bacon, coffee, and flour, and starts off alone on an old pony, if in a safe country; if not, with a party equipped like himself, and after risky and tiresome search finds a lode. Sinking a hole to get specimens, he takes a piece of the rock, pounds it to dust, puts it in a large horn spoon and washes it. The gold sinks to the bottom. Do not imagine, however, that the miner's fortune is made. The reason we are not all nabobs out here is because it needs one fortune to make another out of. He can do one of three things:—Camp on the spot, pound that mountain up by hand and wash out the precious metal, sell the claim, or set up a quartz crushing mill which costs any where from $20,000 up. He generally does the second, perhaps reserving a share himself. A quartz mill is a huge steam engine which propels great iron stamps, in this mill fifteen in number. Barnum used to say that he wouldn't be hired for $500 to understand the principles of a simple steam engine; perhaps owing to our limited mechanical brains, we had better confine ourselves to what we saw rather than try lucid explanations.

We beheld a car running perpendicularly down the mountain loaded with dirt, which it tipped out by the mill and went out for more; a man shoveled said yellow dirt slowly into narrow deep troughs, when down came the heavy stamps and smashed it to powder. Then a stream of water washed it down long, wide, tin-lined troughs; quicksilver had been put in them to catch the gold as it swept down. Having an affinity for gold, they unite, and the dirt passes away. Once a week or so, according to the richness of the mine, these troughs are scraped, and a whitish combination of gold and quicksilver is obtained, which is then subjected to the action of fire, retorted as it is called, the quicksilver passing off in vapor. It is smelted afterward, and when the bars of gold begin to increase I suppose the miner feels paid. Miners who work in mills, however, are paid regular wages and have no chance of profit except stealing nuggets if they choose. Not being able at the Aztec mills to see gulch mining or panning out, we repaired to the Moreno mines, near which has sprung up one of those iniquitous dens, a new town called Elizabeth. Armed with a pick and shovel, and clad in a costume which seemed to consist of a shirt and rubber boots, said boots looking about a yard and a half high, the miner picks and shovels the dirt down into the trough, often standing to his waist in water. To judge where the rich spots are, he frequently stops to "pan out." He takes a sheet-iron pan, like a small milk-pan, and fills it with dirt just as it comes; then he dips the pan in water, and shaking it carefully the fine dirt settles. Then he throws out the pebbles and dips it again, pouring off the water and dipping it perhaps twenty times. At last, in a teaspoonful of black sand which will not pour off, being as heavy as the gold, you can see minute specks of yellow gold. If it pans out a cent's worth to the pan, a man could make a living at gulch mining. When it shows sixty or eighty cents to a pan, behold a coach-and-four in the happy miner's vision. One can understand the frontier expression about individuals, "he don't pan out well." The yield of mines is, of course, varied; at the Aztec $16,000 a week has been found, but it is hardly safe to rely on the owner's story of his own mine, especially if he desires to sell.

And now, with sluicing, tunnelling, fluming, gulching, smelting, and other unknown terms ringing in our ears, let us sum up. It is usually exciting to envy one to view other people's possessions, but we still contemplate with serenity our empty pockets, if they can only be filled by our turning miner. It would take an extraordinary prospect, say five dollars a man or so, to induce us to shoulder a pick and scour among Indians for lodes or leads, or to stand all day in rubber underclothes seeking yellow fly-specks in bushels of dirt. Gold hunting is like all other lotteries, one prize perhaps and a thousand of disheartening blanks, besides the diseases fastened on the miner working in the close, noisome tunnel, or breathing the foul mercurial air in the retorting room. Though the majority of miners are drudges, once a miner always a miner. The uninitiated can hardly understand the fascination of "grazing without a lariat," but as for gold we prefer to shovel it in civilized ditches for certain sovereigns, to relying on finding those coins in their crude state.

LONDON PAUPERS.—The metropolitan pauperism, which for some weeks has been falling to the level it held in 1869, has at length passed below that mark. In the first week of September last year there were 128,344 indoor and outdoor paupers on the London relief lists; now it appears from the weekly table of pauperism the corresponding number is 127,837, or 500 less than in 1869. This better fortune, however, is limited to the east district, which, taken alone, stands accredited indeed with a diminution in its pauper ranks of 3600 individuals. The other districts show, on the contrary, a more or less increase. The western unions relieved 300 more; the northern unions, 1750 more; the central, 750; and the southern, which embrace the metropolitan parts of Surrey and Kent, 300 more. The three contiguous unions of St. Pancras, Islington, and Hackney are still among the greatest offenders on the weekly table. St. Pancras relieved in the first week of the current month 1050 more paupers than in the first week of September, 1869; Islington, 600 more; and Hackney, 350 more. The outdoor relief scandal in the last-named place will be fresh in the memory of our readers. A man and his wife had, by representing themselves as destitute, during four years or so defrauded the guardians of weekly sums which were stated upon their trial for the offense to have amounted on the whole to £100. They might, and probably would, have been cheating still, only they quarrelled with their neighbors, who in retaliation exposed their systematic swindling. The ratepayers of Hackney, in the absence of protection from their own officers, are indebted to their immunity from the continuance of the felony to the vicarious interference of irresponsible gossips. Carrying our view of the outdoor pauperism of the metropolis back to 1867, we have very nearly 10,000 more claimants under this objectionable category now than three short years ago. Could the outdoor relief books be simultaneously purged of fraudulent recipients of every kind, of men and women who notoriously leave the union pay-table to go to the beershop or the gin palace, or otherwise cheat the guardians, we have little hesitation in saying that the excess over 1867 would soon disappear. But the wholesale frauds practiced by the outdoor paupers must be met by a well-organized system of detection. Recent disclosures show that it must be operative beyond the routine and too often perfunctory visit of the relieving officer. As previously hinted, we think the guardians should strengthen their hands by resorting to Scotland-yard. They have some precedent for seeking aid there in the police supervision of the union casual wards. The scrutiny, to be thoroughly effective, should be, so far as possible, simultaneous throughout the metropolitan area. Surely this is a work quite within the competence and strength of Mr. Goschen's staff to plan and rightly set in motion. Thoroughly executed, the benefit to the ratepayers would be something; but the deserving poor when winnowed from the rogues would reap the greater good.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE GERMAN NORTH POLAR EXPEDITION.—The crew of the Little Hansa, the companion vessel of the Germania, the principal vessel of the second German North Polar Expedition, have just returned to Germany, after the loss of their vessel, and enduring extreme hardships. The two vessels went out from Bremerhaven in June, 1869, the steamer Germania, under the command of Captain Koldewey, and the sailing ship Hansa, under the command of Captain Hagemann. The following telegram was received in Bremen, dated Copenhagen, Sept. 1:—"The Hansa was crushed by ice on the 19th of October, 1869, on the east coast of Greenland, in 71 deg. north latitude. The crew are saved and in good health in Copenhagen. Hagemann." The crew arrived by the ship Constance, thirteen persons in all.

They give the following account of their voyage and perils:—The Hansa was fast in the ice on the 6th of September, 1869 (in seventy-four degrees north latitude and seventeen west longitude), and on the 19th of October (in seventy-one degrees north latitude and twenty-one degrees west longitude), she was left by the crew, who took refuge with their boat upon an immense ice field. They spent two hundred days upon this floating mass, partly in a house built of coal, partly in a small boat, and during this time were driven two hundred and fifty geographical miles southward. The ice field was at first nearly seven (geographical or German?) miles in circumference, but decreased day by day until at last it had only a circumference of two hundred yards. They finally got in the boats in the sixty-first degree, and after a seven days' voyage they arrived on the 13th of June at the settlement of Frederichsthal, from whence to Copenhagen they came in the ship Constance. The scientists, Drs. Zaube and Bachholz, are well, and now in Hamburg.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

N O T I C E.

By virtue and in execution of the powers contained in a Mortgage executed by

THE CENTRAL PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY

of the city of Philadelphia, bearing date of eighteenth day of April, 1863, and recorded in the office for recording deeds and mortgages for the city and county of Philadelphia, in Mortgage Book A. C. H., No. 56, page 465, etc., the undersigned Trustees named in said mortgage

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia, by

MESSRS. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,

at 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the eighteenth day of October, A. D. 1870, the property described in and conveyed by the said mortgage, to wit:—

No. 1. All those two contiguous lots or pieces of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate on the east side of Broad street, in the city of Philadelphia, one of them beginning at the distance of nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths southward from the southeast corner of the said Broad and Coates streets; thence extending eastward at right angles with said Broad street eighty-eight feet one inch and a half to ground now or late of Samuel Miller; thence southward along said ground, and at right angles with said Coates street, seventy-two feet to the northeast corner of an alley, two feet six inches in width, leading southward into Penn street; thence westward crossing said alley and along the lot of ground hereinafter described and at right angles with said Broad street, seventy-nine feet to the east side of the said Broad street; and thence northward along the east line of said Broad street seventy-two feet to the place of beginning. Subject to a Ground Rent of $280, silver money.

No. 2. The other of them situate at the northeast corner of the said Broad street and Penn street, containing in front or breadth on the said Broad street eighteen feet, and in length or depth eastward along the north line of said Penn street seventy-four feet and two inches, and on the line of said lot parallel with said Penn street seventy-six feet five inches and three-fourths of an inch to said two feet six inches wide alley. Subject to ground rent of $72, silver money.

No. 3. All that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at the S. E. corner of Coates street and Broad street, thence extending southward along the said Broad street nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths of an inch; thence eastward eighty feet one inch and one-half of an inch; thence northward, at right angles with said Coates street, nine feet to the south side of Coates street, and thence westward along the south side of said Coates street ninety feet to the place of beginning.

No. 4. Four Steam Dummy Cars, twenty feet long by nine feet two inches wide, with all the necessary steam machinery, seven-inch cylinder, with ten-inch stroke of piston, with heating pipes, &c. Each will seat thirty passengers, and has power sufficient to draw two extra cars.

NOTE.—These cars are now in the custody of Messrs. Grice & Long, at Trenton, New Jersey, where they can be seen. The sale of them is made subject to a lien for rent, which on the first day of July, 1870, amounted to $600.

No. 5. The whole road, plank road, and railway of the said The Central Passenger Railway Company of the city of Philadelphia, and all their land (not included in Nos. 1, 2, and 3,) roadway, railway, rails, rights of way, stations, toll houses, and other superstructures, depots, depot grounds and other real estate, buildings and improvements whatsoever, and all and singular the corporate privileges and franchises connected with said company and plank road and railway, and relating thereto, and all the tolls, income, issues, and profits to accrue from the same or any part thereof belonging to said company, and generally all the tenements, hereditaments and franchises of the said company. And also all the cars of every kind (not included in No. 4,) machinery, tools, implements, and materials connected with the proper equipment, operating and conducting of said road, plank road, and railway; and all the personal property of every kind and description belonging to the said company.

Together with all the streets, ways, alleys, passages, waters, water-courses, easements, franchises, rights, liberties, privileges, hereditaments and appurtenances whatsoever, unto any of the above-mentioned premises and estates belonging and appertaining, and the reversions and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof, and all the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim, and demand of every nature and kind whatsoever of the said Company, as well at law as in equity of, in, and to the same and every part and parcel thereof.

TERMS OF SALE.

The properties will be sold in parcels as numbered. On each bid there shall be paid at the time the property is struck off Fifty Dollars, unless the price is less than that sum, when the whole sum bid shall be paid.

W. L. SCHAFFER, } Trustees.
W. W. LONGSTRETH, }
8 13 61t

Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory.

JOHN T. BAILEY,

N. E. Cor. WATER and MARKET Sts

ROPE AND TWINE, BAGS and BAGGING, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS.

BUSINESS MEN, BANKERS AND BROKERS, and all others desirous of getting a first-class MEAL, at a reasonable price, call at the extensive HEBER Dining-rooms, No. 43 South SECOND St., Philadelphia. 9 24 12t

FINANCIAL.

Wilmington and Reading

RAILROAD

Seven Per Cent. Bonds,

FREE OF TAXES.

We are offering $200,000 of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company

AT 82½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

For the convenience of investors these Bonds are issued in denominations of

$1000s, $500s, and 100s.

The money is required for the purchase of additional Rolling Stock and the full equipment of the Road.

The road is now finished, and doing a business largely in excess of the anticipations of its officers.

The trade offering necessitates a large additional outlay for rolling stock, to afford full facilities for its prompt transaction, the present rolling stock not being sufficient to accommodate the trade.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 36 South THIRD Street,

55 PHILADELPHIA.

A LEGAL INVESTMENT

FOR

Trustees, Executors and Administrators.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

$2,000,000

OF THE

Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s

GENERAL MORTGAGE

Six Per Cent. Bonds at 95

And Interest Added to the Date of Purchase.

All Free from State Tax, and Issued in Sums of $1000.

These bonds are coupon and registered, interest on the former payable January and July 1; on the latter April and October 1, and by an act of the Legislature, approved April 1, 1870, are made a LEGAL INVESTMENT for Administrators, Executors, Trustees, etc. For further particulars apply to

Jay Cooke & Co.,
E. W. Clark & Co.,
W. H. Newbold, Son & Aertsen,
C. & H. Borie. 10 1 1m*

F O R S A L E.

Six Per Cent. Loan of the City of Williamsport, Pennsylvania,

FREE OF ALL TAXES,

At 85, and Accrued Interest.

These Bonds are made absolutely secure by act of Legislature compelling the city to levy sufficient tax to pay interest and principal.

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,
No. 39 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,

No. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,

No. 17 WALL STREET, NEW YORK,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Receive deposits subject to check, allow interest on standing and temporary balances, and execute orders promptly for the purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD, in either city.

Direct telegraph communication from Philadelphia house to New York. 1 9

S I L V E R

FOR SALE.

C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 20 South THIRD Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

---

203 203
HARRISSON GRAMBO,
BANKER.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS RECEIVED AND INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES.

ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF ALL RELIABLE SECURITIES.

COLLECTIONS MADE EVERYWHERE.

REAL ESTATE COLLATERAL LOANS NEGOTIATED. [3 27 6m

No. 203 S. SIXTH St., Philada.

FRED. FAIRTHORNE. THEO. D. RAND.

FAIRTHORNE & RAND,

Law and Collection Office,

No. 17 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

DRAFTS AND NOTES NEGOTIABLE COLLECTED

Prompt attention given to CLAIMS of all kinds in the City of Philadelphia, and throughout the United States and Canadas.

AFFIDAVITS AND ACKNOWLEDGMENT taken for all the States. 9 12 1mrp

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES SECURITIES

Bought, Sold and Exchanged on Most Liberal Terms.

G O L D

Bought and Sold at Market Rates.

COUPONS CASHED

Pacific Railroad Bonds

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission Only.

Accounts received and Interest allowed on Daily Balances, subject to check at sight.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

No. 40 South THIRD Street,

6 11 PHILADELPHIA.

MOST DESIRABLE INVESTMENT!

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD

7 Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds.

We offer for sale, at par and accrued interest, the

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,

Free from all Taxation,

OF THE

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD CO.

The Railroad property, which is mortgaged for security of the holders of these Bonds, is finished and has been in full working order since 1854, earning and paying to its stockholders dividends of ten per cent. per annum regularly upon the full paid up capital stock, now amounting to $17,957,850.

The Bonds have forty years to run, ARE REGISTERED and FREE FROM ALL TAXES, interest SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM, payable September and March.

Purchasers will be allowed a rebate of interest at the rate of Seven Per Cent. from the date of purchase to September 1, and interest added after September 1 to date of purchase.

For further particulars, apply to

DREXEL & CO.,
C. & H. BORIE.
W. H. NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSEN.

Philadelphia, August 3, 1870. 9 16 1m

JAY COOKE & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, AND WASHINGTON,

BANKERS,

AND

Dealers in Government Securities.

Special attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Bonds and Stocks on Commission, at the Board of Brokers in this and other cities.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.
GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Reliable Railroad Bonds for investment.

Pamphlets and full information given at our office,

No. 114 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA. [10 1 3m

NOTICE.

TO TRUSTEES AND EXECUTORS.

The cheapest investment authorized by law are

General Mortgage Bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

APPLY TO

D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

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BANKERS

No. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD BILLS, ETC.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND ISSUE COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

ISSUE TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT ON LONDON AND PARIS, available throughout Europe.

Will collect all Coupons and Interest free of charge for parties making their financial arrangements with us. 4 26§

C O U P O N S.

THE 7 PER CENT.

GOLD COUPONS

OF THE

SUNBURY AND LEWISTOWN RR. CO.

Due October 1,

Will be paid on and after that date at the Banking House of

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

No. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

9 21 22t J. G. L. SHINDEL, Treasurer.

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

P. F. KELLY & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

Gold, Silver and Government Bonds

At Closest Market Rates,

N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.

Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc. 26§

FINANCIAL.

A DESIRABLE

Safe Home Investment

THE

Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company

Offer $1,200,000 Bonds, bearing 7 Per Cent. Interest in Gold, Secured by a

First and Only Mortgage.

The Bonds are issued in

$1000s, $500s and $200s.

The Coupons are payable in the city of Philadelphia on the first days of April and October.

Free of State and United States Taxes.

The price at present is

90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.

This Road, with its connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad at Lewistown, brings the Anthracite Coal Fields 67 MILES nearer the Western and Southwestern markets. With this advantage it will control that trade. The Lumber Trade, and the immense and valuable deposit of ores in this section, together with the thickly peopled district through which it runs, will secure it a very large and profitable trade.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS,

Dealers in Government Securities,

No. 36 South THIRD Street,

6 9 tf4p PHILADELPHIA.

C O U P O N S.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

Wilmington and Reading Railroad,

Due October 1,

Will be paid, on and after that date, at the Banking House of

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

No. 36 S. THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA.

9 23 to15 W. S. HILLES, Treasurer.

JOHN S. RUSHTON & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

NOVEMBER COUPONS WANTED.

City Warrants

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

No. 50 South THIRD Street,

8 26§ PHILADELPHIA.

LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. 1870
SPRUCE JOIST.
HEMLOCK.
HEMLOCK.

1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. 1870
SEASONED CLEAR PINE.
CHOICE PATTERN PINE.
SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS.
RED CEDAR.

1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. 1870
FLORIDA FLOORING.
CAROLINA FLOORING.
VIRGINIA FLOORING.
DELAWARE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
FLORIDA STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.

1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. 1870
WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK.
WALNUT BOARDS.
WALNUT PLANK.

1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. 1870
UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER.
RED CEDAR.
WALNUT AND PINE.

1870 SEASONED POPLAR. 1870
SEASONED CHERRY.
ASH.
WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS,
HICKORY.

1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' 1870
CIGAR BOX MAKERS'
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS,
FOR SALE LOW.

1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. 1870
CAROLINA H. T. SILLS.
NORWAY SCANTLING.

1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. 1870
CYPRESS SHINGLES.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11§ No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—
COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.
1 COMMON BOARDS.
1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS.
WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS.
YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4¼ SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES.
HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES.
PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY.
Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ,
5 31 6m No. 1715 RIDGE Avenue, north of Poplar St.

United States Builders' Mill,

FIFTEENTH Street, Below Market.

ESLER & BROTHER,

PROPRIETORS.

Wood Mouldings, Brackets and General Turning Work, Hand-rail Balusters and Newel Posts. [9 1 3m

A LARGE ASSORTMENT ALWAYS ON HAND.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

R. R. THOMAS & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters

WINDOW FRAMES, ETC.,

N. W. CORNER OF

EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets

4 19 12m PHILADELPHIA.

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

Sale at the Auction Rooms.
SUPERIOR DUTCH FLOWER ROOTS.
On Wednesday Afternoon,
October 5, at 4 o'clock, superior Dutch Flower Roots. 10 4 2t

Extensive Sale at the Auction Rooms.
SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Pianos, Mirrors, Fire-proof Safes, Library and Office Furniture, Mattresses and Bedding, China, Glassware, Turning Lathe, Stoves, Fine Carpets, etc. etc.
On Thursday Morning,
Oct. 6, at 9 o'clock, about 1000 lots superior household furniture, comprising a general assortment.
Also, 93 yards Axminster Carpet. 10 4 2t

Sale No. 1713 Spruce street.
VALUABLE OIL PAINTINGS, RARE ENGRAVINGS AND MARBLE STATUARY.
On Thursday Morning,
Oct. 6, at 11 o'clock, will be sold, the Private Collection of Wm. L. Hildeburn, Esq., comprising many choice works of art and a fine bust by Hiram Powers.
May be seen three days before the sale from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Catalogues now ready. [10 3 3t

Executors' Sale, No. 1830 Pine Street. Estate of Mrs. R. B. Chapman, deceased.
SUPERIOR FURNITURE, FRENCH PLATE MANTEL MIRROR, FINE BRUSSELS CARPET, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
Oct. 7, at 10 o'clock, by catalogue, the superior household and kitchen furniture. 10 5 2t

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THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

SALE OF FINE WINES AND LIQUORS.
On Thursday Morning,
October 6, at 11 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, to close the partnership account of Harrison & Stockdale, will be sold a stock of fine Wines and Liquors, comprising:—Pinet, Castelion & Co. Cognac Brandy, vintage of 1858; Bohlen's Holland Gin; old Jamaica and Santa Cruz Rum; Virginia, Peach and Apple Brandy.
Stewart's Scotch Whisky.
Fine old Rye Whiskies, 8 and 5 years old.
Old Kentucky Bourbon, 6 years old.
Blackberry, Ginger, Lavander and Cherry Brandies.
Absinthe, Curacoa and Anisette, etc.
WINES, ETC.
Fine old Madeiras, Sherries and Port Wines; Champagnes of the various and best brands, in quarts and pints, in full and broken cases; Claret and Rhine wines; Catawba wine.
Also, Latour's Sweet Oil; Sardines, etc.
Purchasers can depend upon the character and absolute purity of the above goods, as they were selected by the best judges without regard to cost.
Catalogues can be had at the auction store. 10 4 2t

Sale No. 1110 Chesnut street.
HANDSOME WALNUT PARLOR, LIBRARY, CHAMBER AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE, Six Rosewood Piano Fortes and Walnut Parlor Organ; Fine Velvet, Brussels, and Ingrain Carpets, in good order; French Plate Pier and Mantel Glasses, Spring and Hair Mattresses, Fine China and Cut-Glassware, Elegant Wardrobes and Sideboards, Paintings, Chromos, Engravings, etc.
Also, a Large Assortment of SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, from Families, etc.
On Friday Morning,
At 9 o'clock, at No. 1110 Chesnut street. 10 5 2t

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
On Thursday Morning, [9 30 5t
October 6, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit.

SPECIAL AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF 10,000 DOZEN HOZIERY AND GLOVES, by order of Messrs. Charles Vezin & Co.,
On Friday Morning,
October 7, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, embracing full and complete lines of
Ladies' bleached, brown, and mixed hose, plain and fleeced, cut and covered, iron frame, etc., from plain to full regular.
Gents' bleached, brown, and mixed half hose, super stout, etc., plain, with fancy toes and heels; all grades to full regular.
Children's white, brown, mixed and fancy hose, all qualities.
Ladies', gents', and children's silk, lisle, Berlin, cloth, mixed and cotton gloves, gauntlets, and half gauntlets.
N. B.—The particular attention of the trade is called to this offering, as every lot will be sold without reserve.
ALSO,
400 dozen buck and kid gloves and gauntlets.
500 dozen suspenders.
15 cases shirts and drawers.
5 cases cardigan jackets.
10 cases army socks. 10 1 5t

IMPORTANT SALE OF CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
October 7, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings; oil cloths, rugs, etc. 10 1 5t

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS.
On Monday Morning, [10 4 5t
Oct. 10, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit.

SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, HATS, ETC.,
On Tuesday Morning,
Oct. 11, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit.
ALSO,
1100 feet of undressed and French Morocco. 10 5 5t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.)
No. 704 Chesnut st., rear entrance from Minor.

CHANGE OF DAY.
Our Regular Weekly Sales at the Auction Rooms will hereafter be held
EVERY MONDAY.

SALE OF OIL PAINTINGS AT THE AUCTION ROOMS.
On Thursday Morning,
October 6, at 10½ o'clock, at the Auction Rooms, a collection of fine modern Oil Paintings.
May be examined on the morning of sale, with catalogues. 10 4 2t

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BY BARRITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS CASH AUCTION HOUSE,
No. 230 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street.
Cash advanced on consignments without extra charge. 11 24§

LARGE SALE BOOTS, SHOES, BALMORALS, UMBRELLAS, HATS, CAPS, ETC.
On Thursday Morning,
October 6, on two months' credit. 10 4 2t

CONCERT HALL AUCTION ROOMS, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street.
T. A. McCLELLAND, AUCTIONEER.
Personal attention given to sales of household furniture at dwellings.
Public sales of furniture at the Auction Rooms, No. 1219 Chesnut street, every Monday and Thursday.
For particulars see "Public Ledger."
N. B.—A superior class of furniture at private sale

J O S E P H P E N N E Y
AUCTIONEER,
No. 1307 CHESNUT STREET. [6 28 tf

I N S T. L O U I S, M O.

AUCTION HOUSE OF
HARVEY & TYLER,
Nos. 119, 121, and 123, corner FIFTH and PINE Streets, ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

We have a large and commodious Building erected by us expressly for the Auction and Commission business.
St. Louis is known to be the most reliable auction market in the West.
Cash advanced on Consignments.
Our Commissions from six to ten per cent.
We refer to the Bankers and Merchants of St. Louis, Mo. G. A. ENO,
No. 732 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia,
8 12fmw2m General Agent.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

PATENTS.

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE RIGHTS of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE COOPER'S POINT, N. J.
1 27tf MUNDY & HOFFMAN.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE BAPTISTS.

The Meeting of the Philadelphia Baptist Association—The Doctrinal Sermon—General Business.

The one hundred and sixty-third session of the Philadelphia Baptist Association was continued this morning in the Tabernacle Baptist Church, Chesnut street, above Eighteenth. The proceedings were opened with devotional exercises, which continued for one hour. At half-past 9 o'clock the Moderator, Rev. Charles Keyser, took the chair, and the regular business session began. The minutes of the previous meeting were read by the stated clerk, Mr. H. G. Jones, and approved.

The reading of the letters from the several churches was then resumed.

The letter from the Chesnut Hill Church shows that the former pastor has again taken charge of the church. A parsonage has been purchased, and it is now used by the pastor. The number of members is 195.

The Upper Mount Bethel Church has had no pastor during the early part of the year. It is now doing well under a regular minister.

The letter from the Second Church of Wilmington shows that a lot has been secured for the erection of a chapel. The present membership is 373.

The Falls of Schuylkill Church has had the lecture-room and sexton's house, which is church property, thoroughly renovated. The membership is 285.

The pastor of the Eleventh Philadelphia Church has resigned, the resignation to take effect in the present month. The membership is 326.

The letter from the First Colored Church of Washington was referred to the Special Committee on the Digest of Letters, with orders to report. This was done on account of a protest from two hundred dissatisfied members.

The Balligomingo Church reports a membership of 215.

Calvary Church, Philadelphia, reports that it has been able to raise its debt. The membership is 320.

The Passyunk Church reports a membership of 73. The membership of the Shiloh Colored Church is 392. The report from the First Church of West Philadelphia showed a membership of 391. The Upland Church has 197 members, and the Spring Garden Church has 544.

The Committee on the Admission of Churches made a report, and recommended the admission of the Angora Church, of West Philadelphia, and the Beth-Eden Church at Broad and Spruce streets.

The report was received and adopted. The letters from these churches, on being read, showed the membership of the Angora Church to be 67, while that of the Beth-Eden Church was 197.

The reading of the letters was then postponed until the afternoon session.

The hour having arrived for the delivery of the doctrinal sermon, the Rev. J. Spencer Kennard, of the Tenth Baptist Church, ascended the pulpit, and after the announcement and singing of a hymn, read portions of the first and second chapters of the Acts of the Apostles. A prayer was then offered, after which Mr. Kennard announced his text, which was the 63d verse of the 6th chapter of the gospel of John: "It is the spirit that quickeneth, the flesh profiteth nothing."

The following is an abstract of the sermon:—

It was the Holy Spirit brooding over the chaotic mass as an eagle broods over its young, which caused the divine order and beauty of the world to spring forth. The agency of this Divine Spirit has not yet been withdrawn from the beautiful world which it has created. It continues to guard over it and preserve it.

It is as well an unphilosophical as an unchristian idea to ascribe any agency to inanimate matter. It is only through the Divine agency that the fruit and flower is brought forth. It is not the result of any divine system which has once been set going and is now continued of itself.

The human spirit has fallen out of harmony with God. It has fallen into selfishness, but the spirit of God has never deserted it. That spirit still broods over it to guard it and to waken it to life again. It is that spirit that quickens noble actions, or they would die. It is that spirit which quickens the whole race, or the world would to-day be draped in the mourning weeds of the blackest despair.

In the case of Samson, the Judge of Israel, it was the spirit of the Lord which gave him his supernatural strength. The Scriptures expressly say that the spirit of the Lord came upon him. His strength did not reside in his flowing locks; and when, by reason of his sin, the spirit fled, his strength was found to have fled also.

It was the spirit which quickened the Holy Virgin, and produced that holy thing which was born of God. And ever since that holy birth, the same spirit has been over all the affairs of man.

In all the actions of Christ we see the quickening action of the Holy Spirit. In the case of his resurrection it is expressly stated that the spirit was the cause of the quickening action, and such also was the case in the Ascension.

Towards the close of our Saviour's earthly life we continually see the action of the spirit. It opens his lips in the divinest prophecy; and scarcely has his bodily presence passed away before his prophecy is fulfilled, and the action of the spirit is seen on the day of Pentecost. On that day the spirit gave birth to the Church. It then caused three thousand souls to fall before the conquering Christ. This was the inauguration of the spirit's mighty sway.

That our finite spirit should be able to communicate with an infinite spirit is not so hard to believe as that one finite spirit can communicate with another finite spirit.

But the Holy Spirit when approaching man finds no response. The human spirit is dead, buried in sensuality and sin. Then the first operation of the spirit is the bestowal of life, even as the Saviour raised the dead to life.

This is not a creative but a regenerative work. There are no new faculties created in the human spirit, but it only quickens and brings into active life those which were before there but dead and useless. They are sealed up in a death so profound that nothing but a power equivalent to the power which first created them can bring them to life again. It is not the creation of a new man, but a change in nature. It is the awakening of the whole spirit of man.

The man of God, through the Spirit, becomes perfect in every good work. It is through the Spirit that we are to be quickened at the last day. The same Spirit which raised up Christ Jesus will in the same manner raise up our mortal bodies and quicken the spirits within them.

The quickening spirit is the paramount necessity in our life. There is always a necessity for inspiration from some higher source. The ancients appealed to all the ancient deities. He who would point men to brighter worlds and lead the way must have an inspiration from some higher power or he can do nothing. Such an inspiration will not allow us to throw one grain upon the altar of vanity. We do at times possess this spirit. Our minds at times are flooded with a supernatural light, and our words are quick and powerful. It is essential that we should remember that at such times it is the grappling of your souls with theirs which produces the effect upon men. You cannot conquer souls at long range. You must be among them.

Let us then draw upon this divine supply. Let us have our souls flooded with the divine light. We stand to-day in the focus of intellectual light, and yet we are very conscious of the want of the Divine Spirit in our preaching. Let us let our books alone for awhile and depend upon the spirit's work. Far be it from us to disparage the use of intellectual means in the administration of the word, but without the spirit they are useless. The time is not far past when the use of a long course of study for the minister was considered as worse than unnecessary. This is nowhere held save by the most ignorant; but are we not in danger of falling into the opposite extreme. Happy are the churches who have men who are soundly trained, but let no mark of inferiority be put upon the one who has no college diploma. Beware lest we be fighting against the Spirit of God.

The lesson to the Church is, be filled with the Spirit. May we be inspired by the Almighty. Our mission is not the discovery of new truths, but the elucidation of the old. The cripple and the blind are not now cured by our command, but we have greater miracles. When we give the command "Awake to righteousness and sin not!" the dead in sin do rise and sin no more.

At the conclusion of the sermon the churches of Angora and Beth-Eden were formally received into the association, and the right hand of fellowship was given to the respective pastors by the Moderator.

The assembly then adjourned until the afternoon session.

FIRE AND RIOTING.—Shortly after 12 o'clock this morning a barn in the brick-yard of J. & T. Gillespie, Twenty-eighth and Federal streets, was partially destroyed by fire, causing a loss of about $250. At Broad and Carpenter streets the Niagara Hose and Franklin Engine met, and a race between them took place out Carpenter as far as Nineteenth street. Here the two companies commenced wrangling, and finally blows were struck and pistol shots fired. It is not known whether any one was seriously injured. The police failed to make any arrests.

A NEW LIBRARY FOR THE Y. M. C. A.—The Young Men's Christian Association has recently purchased and arranged a large and valuable library, which will soon be open for the use of the members and others who may wish to pay the fee of one dollar a year. The assortment of books is varied, and embraces light literature as well as that of a heavier character. All tastes are thus suited.

A PROMENADE CONCERT will be given at Horticultural Hall on the 13th instant, the proceeds of which will be devoted to the relief of the widows and orphans of the German soldiers who have fallen during the present war. A very superior entertainment may be expected, and as the object is one that commends itself to the favorable notice of our citizens, we hope that there will be a large attendance.

THE REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES hold a meeting at Concert Hall this evening, to which the public are invited. Addresses will be delivered by a number of distinguished speakers who are old members of the club. It is not necessary to say a word about this club—they are known throughout the length and breadth of the land for their gallant services in all the campaigns since 1860.

MISSING LAD.—Wm. McCoy Slater, aged sixteen years, son of Rev. William Slater, of Venice, Washington county, Pa., disappeared from his home about two months since. He was last seen in Pittsburg on the 1st of August, and then he was on his way to this city. The lad has a slight impediment in his speech.

COW RECOVERED.—On the morning of the 8th of May last a cow, peculiarly marked, was stolen from Mrs. John Curtis, in Washington, D. C. Yesterday afternoon Lieutenant Thomas recovered the animal in a pasture field near the Gray's Ferry, and arrested the man in whose possession it was found. The defendant was held for a hearing.

MASONIC LODGE INSTITUTED.—Athelstan Lodge No. 482, A. Y. M., was instituted with the usual ceremonies at noon to-day at the Masonic Temple.

RAILROAD CONDUCTORS.

Third Annual Convention—Statistics of the Association.

This morning, in Concert Hall, the members connected with the Railroad Conductors' Association assembled in third annual convention. The association takes the name of the "Conductors' Life Insurance Company of the United States and Canada." At the last session there were 3192 members connected with the body, which number has increased to 3298, the membership of the body at present. The association is mutually beneficial in its character, any member of which having been killed by accident or disabled for life, his widow receives a sum sufficient for her support, said sum being paid by the Executive Committee from a fund to which each member is obliged to contribute $1 on each death or disability.

The presiding officer at present is James Marshall, Esq., of the New York and Harlem Railroad, and the secretary and treasurer is E. M. Livingston, Esq.

At the hour of organization between two and three hundred delegates assembled in the hall. Among them were quite a number of ladies, the wives and daughters of the delegates.

At 10 o'clock the convention was formally opened with prayer by Rev. John Chambers. His Honor Mayor Fox then welcomed the delegates to Philadelphia in the following remarks:—

Gentlemen:—It is my pleasurable duty to extend to you a hearty welcome to our city. The conductors of steam trains occupy an exceedingly solemn and responsible position. Upon their promptitude, punctuality, and sleepless and unabating vigilance and attention to duty depend the lives of thousands and hundreds of thousands of our people, who, whether in pursuit of business or other objects, are whistled with the speed of the wind over the length and breadth of the land, and I know of no profession or public officers—for in many respects they are public officers—more entitled to the respect and gratitude of our fellow-citizens than those who are the noble and sole commanders of the railroad trains. I am glad to realize that you have assembled from all parts of our own country and the Canadas in our city. We realize it as a compliment to Philadelphia, and as the object of your convention seems to be to adopt such measures as will not only promote the comfort of yourselves and families, but make even more secure the public safety in the matter of travel. I trust that Providence will guide and control your deliberations that the results may be a blessing to mankind.

I earnestly welcome you, and feel that I am justified in saying that the people of Philadelphia join with me in this salutation most cordially.

Governor Geary, who was unable to be present, sent the following letter:—

HARRISBURG, Oct. 4.—T. Sprole Leisenring, Chairman Committee on Invitation—My Dear Sir:—I have the honor of acknowledging the receipt of your invitation to deliver an address of welcome to our State to the Convention of "The Railroad Conductor" Life Insurance Company of the United States and Canada in Concert Hall, Philadelphia, on the 5th inst.

Appreciating the compliment of your expressed desire for me to be present on that occasion, I truly regret that, on account of an engagement elsewhere, I am compelled to decline. I fully realize the pertinency of a welcome by the Executive to so prominent a body of men from all the States in the Union as your association represents, and beg you, therefore, to present to the members of the convention the expression of my hearty welcome to Pennsylvania, together with my regrets at not being able to be present and address them personally.

Sincerely hoping that you may have a pleasant and profitable meeting, I am, very truly, yours,

JOHN W. GEARY.

President Marshall in his address tendered his congratulations upon the marvellous success that has attended our organization ever since it came into being, and upon the magnificent future which that success foreshadows. Here, amid sacred and patriotic recollections, upon the spot where the Declaration of Independence saw the light, and where the American Constitution was born, let us reconsecrate ourselves for the holy mission with which this Association is charged. Let us remember that danger lurks about us every hour we are on duty in our hazardous avocation. Let us never forget that the Associated Brotherhood has engaged to relieve the wants and distresses of the wives, and children, and families of those of us who shall perish or be disabled in the service to which our lives are devoted.

Upon you my brethren of the convention, is now devolved the duty of so deliberating and acting as that your proceedings shall tend towards perfecting this organization, which is already an unparalleled success. Let nothing turn you aside from the straight line of duty, but let everything be done that ought to be done, and all else be left undone.

I invoke now upon your deliberations the choicest blessings of Heaven, and trust that your proceedings will be characterized by harmony and good feeling, and that all your sayings and doings will redound to the highest success and perfection of our beloved and cherished association.

The report of John W. Moore, of the Executive Committee, was then read and the following is a summary of its contents:—

From the origin of the association in October, 1866, to the close of the fiscal year, August 31 last, we paid claims on account of forty-one deaths and five total disabilities, amounting in all to $113,787. The first death occurred when there were but 796 members, and of course the heirs received the sum of $596. The largest claims were paid on the 30th of August last, amounting to $2980.

The total receipts since the organization have been $8016·49. Disbursements other than for deaths and disabilities, $8016·49. The following is presented:—

Membership certificates issued	4047
Forfeited membership	553
Withdrawn	144
Killed	23
Died	27
Disabled and paid	5
Present membership	3298

The following assessments have been made since the close of the fiscal year August 31:—

Death of E. C. Ackerman, N. J. Central RR.	$3011
Death of David Ross, Missouri, Kansas, and Texas RR.	2057
Death of E. H. Elgen, Western and Atlantic RR.	2059
Death of A. G. Black, Pittsburg and Fort Wayne RR.	2083

There were also nine cases of total disability since the 31st of August.

In conclusion, the committee say that they feel that the success of the organization is now secured. The report is signed by J. W. Moore, J. H. Horner, and N. H. Wood.

The ex-President of the Association, J. W. Seymour, of the Illinois Central Railroad, then delivered a lengthy address.

The address was ordered to be printed.

Standing committees were appointed and a number of invitations accepted with thanks.

The Convention then adjourned until 4 P. M.

INFAMOUS.

A Diabolical Crime by the Police—The Book of Books Outraged—The Holy Bible Supplanted by the City Digest—A Dodge to Evade Prosecution for Perjury.

A great deal has been said about the police force of Mayor Fox. The members constituting this organization have been, it was thought, charged with every crime conceivable, but a matter leaked out this morning that throws every previous effort made by them for mercenary and political purposes into the shade.

It was no less than an outrage perpetrated upon the Holy Bible, the book of all books, that anybody other than a Democratic policeman would hold sacred. It was well known in newspaper circles for some time past that the police of the sixth district, comprising the Sixth and Seventh wards, were in a thoroughly demoralized condition. A man had been appointed in charge of this mob—there is no other appellation by which it can be styled—who was totally incapacitated to assume control of so important a station. He was a man who could be found at almost any hour of the day in a drunken state, and finally was removed, after numerous complaints had been entered, on a charge of disturbing the harmony that had heretofore existed between one of his men and his wife, and while in a state of obliviousness caused by too much rum.

On his retirement the Mayor detached one of the best officers whom he has appointed—High Constable Curley—to take charge of this district. That gentleman repaired to the station and set to work about reorganizing the force. He has worked night and day in the interest of the community, but has failed to accomplish any beneficial result. He labored zealously, and after devoting weeks to the cause he gave up in disgust, and signified his intention of resigning from the department unless he was relieved from this duty. It is impossible for us to state the result of the interview that ensued upon that subject.

It was in this station that a man named Chambers was recently substituted for a registration fraud named Reilley, who, thanks to the efforts of Republican citizens, has since been recaptured and held to answer his heinous crime of attempting to tamper with the ballot box. It was in this district that policemen were detailed to canvass the two wards and hunt up all the votes that could be polled in the interest of the Democratic party, whether legally or illegally, as has been decided by the recent investigations before United States Commissioner Biddle. And now it is proven that to this district belongs the crime of tampering with the Bible. Why this sacrilegious work was performed can be best imagined by our citizens, they remembering that we are upon the eve of a most important election. This infamous act is conclusive that the Democratic police force is capable of committing any crime, no matter how heinous.

The facts of the matter are few, but they speak volumes. The City Commissioners by law furnish every department of the city with a copy of the Bible, and it is obvious why such a book is used in our police stations, where the committing magistrates dispose of the numerous arrests that have been made by the police. In the Sixth district such a volume had been placed, and upon it, for successive years, Alderman Samuel B. Jones has administered the usual oath, "You do swear that you will tell the truth, the whole truth," etc. Recently he has noticed that the edges of the book looked a little too clean, and, having his curiosity excited, he untied the string with which it is usual to bind the book together, and he there discovered that the entire biblical contents had been removed and an old copy of the "City Digest" substituted. Such care had been taken to make it correspond with the original book that the digest had been artfully cut down to suit the covers. His dismay can well be imagined, and he immediately replaced the document with a genuine volume.

SUICIDE.—Theo. Beck, who shot himself in the abdomen at No. 1313 Buttonwood street, last night, died this morning from the effects of the injuries received. Mr. Beck was laboring under a temporary fit of insanity at the time he committed the rash act.

ACCIDENT.—A boatman, name unknown, met with an accident this morning on the Canal [illegible] vania, whereby he fractured a leg.

THE COMING ECLIPSE.

The December Eclipse Expedition—Philadelphians to Take Part.

By a recent act of Congress the sum of $29,000 was appropriated to the Department of Coast Survey for the purpose of fitting out an expedition to make observations of the December total solar eclipse. This takes place on December 21st, and is visible only in Europe. The most favorable points are on the Mediterranean.

The United States expedition is in charge of Benjamin Pierce, superintendent of the coast survey. He will be accompanied by Professor Winlock of Harvard University, Professor C. A. Young of Dartmouth College, Professor Edward C. Pickering, P. H. D., of Boston, and by several others well known in scientific circles. Professor Morton, lately of Philadelphia but now of New York, an authority on eclipses, is interested in the expedition, but he is not yet able to say whether he will be of the party or not. A portion of the observing party will sail on October 13th, and the rest on November 3d. The destination is Malaga, Spain.

It was at first intended to recall a United States Government vessel from the Atlantic squadron, which was to have been used by the party of observation, but the occurrence of the European war has interfered with this plan, the presence of all the vessels being required in other localities. The party will go out by the Cunard line.

Mr. O. H. Willard and his assistant, Mr. Jerry Mahoney, photographers, of Philadelphia, have received and accepted the appointment to superintend the photographic observations. These gentlemen were engaged in the same capacity last year with the party sent to Burlington, Iowa, by the Nautical Almanac Department. The solar photographs obtained on that occasion have been pronounced the most perfect of any which were obtained of that eclipse.

Much care has been taken to procure good and complete photographic and astronomical apparatus for the use of the expedition. Two very large equatorial telescopes, arranged with the finest adjustments and clock adjustments, and with a perfect coincidence of visual and actinic focus, have been expressly manufactured by Alvin Clark & Sons, opticians, of Cambridgeport, Mass. The younger partner of this firm accompanies the expedition.

It is acknowledged by all that the photographic and scientific results obtained by the American expeditions from the Nautical Almanac Department last year were far in advance of those obtained by the English, German, and French parties sent here for the same purpose. It is to the credit of Congress that they have lately taken some interest in science, and that their appropriations have been more liberal than those of other countries. Our scientific men have made the best use of the appropriations thus put into their hands.

THE DEAF AND DUMB.—The large number of citizens assembled at the Horticultural Hall last evening to listen to the address commemorative of the virtues and services of Abraham B. Hutton, late principal of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, evinces the deep interest which this community takes in their cause. Among those present we noticed Governor Ward, of New Jersey, General Patterson, Mayor Fox, the Hon. Joseph R. Chandler, the Hon. A. V. Parsons, H. C. Cary, Esq., etc., etc. We are gratified to learn that the Directors of the institution have adopted measures to ascertain exactly the whole number of deaf mutes in the State, and that they have it in contemplation to erect new and enlarged buildings on some suitable site.

It is delightful to contemplate how the condition of the deaf and dumb has been ameliorated, how their education has been advanced, and their sphere of usefulness enlarged. Our own institution has already produced two distinguished artists. Mr. Albert Newsams was perhaps the finest lithographer of heads the country has produced. John Carlin is a celebrated miniature painter, and also a portrait painter. He now resides in New York. He has just finished a portrait of the late Mr. Hutton, painted for the institution.

It is true, as the Abbe Sicard said, that there are more deaf mutes among the poor than among the rich, but none are exempt from this calamity. At one time there were in the Pennsylvania Institution the great grandson of the illustrious Thomas Jefferson and the grandson of James Monroe. All are therefore interested in sustaining this noble charity, for none knows how soon he may stand in need of its benefits. We think many of our citizens must have been surprised at the large number of deaf mutes at the hall last night.

We think our brethren of the press throughout the State would do an act of kindness by making known the immense advantages our institution is bestowing on the deaf and dumb.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY.—At an early hour this morning two young men, named George Moore and William Thomson, were arrested at Fourth and Cherry streets upon the charge of attempting to rob a countryman. The accused were locked up for a hearing at the Central Police Station this afternoon.

MASS MEETING.—A mass meeting of the Republican Invincibles will be held this evening at Concert Hall, on which occasion addresses will be made by members of the club. A band of music will be in attendance.

RUN OVER.—John Bishop was run over by the carriage of the Philadelphia Hose last night, and had two of his ribs fractured. The sufferer was removed to the Hospital. He resides at Seventh and Baker streets.

SERIOUSLY INJURED.—About ten o'clock this morning Charles Elliott, aged 20 years, was caught in the shafting at Hoops & Townsend's bolt works, No. 1330 Buttonwood street, and was seriously injured.

NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	113⅛	11·25 A. M.	113
10·01 "	113	11·45 "	113⅛
10·05 "	113⅛	12·10 P. M.	113
10·15 "	113	12·30 "	113⅛
11·07 "	113⅛		

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No. 913 ARCH Street.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MASTER'S PEREMPTORY SALE.
THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.

In the Supreme Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, Daniel Titlow et al. vs. Charles A. Benner et al., of July T., 1870, No. 25. In pursuance of an order and decree made by the said Court, in the above cause, on the 5th day of October, A. D. 1870, will be sold at public sale, on TUESDAY, Oct. 25th, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described property, viz.:

VERY VALUABLE
FARM,
82 ACRES,
KNOWN AS THE "TITLOW FARM,"
MT. AIRY,
TWENTY-SECOND WARD,
GERMANTOWN.

No. 1.—All that tract of land, with the improvements thereon erected, beginning in the middle of Unruh's lane and middle of Michener avenue, in Twenty-second ward; then north 47 deg. 28 min. west, about 1585 feet, more or less, to point in Michener avenue; then south 43 deg. 46 min. west, about 975 feet 9 inches, more or less, crossing Williams avenue to a stone; then south 17 deg. 46 min. west, 126 feet 1 inch to front; then south 48 deg. 42 min. east, 1676 feet 7½ inches, more or less, crossing Mount Pleasant avenue and Sedgwick avenue to stone in middle of Unruh's lane; then 42 deg. 45 min. east 1043 feet, more or less, to place of beginning, containing about 39 acres 3 perches, more or less.

No. 2.—All that tract of land adjoining the above, beginning in the middle of Unruh's lane and Michener avenue; then north 42 deg. 45 min., east 1205, crossing Pickering avenue to stone in middle county line; then north 47 deg. 55 min. west, 784 feet 8½ inches, more or less, to middle of Sedgwick avenue; then crossing Pickering avenue 1216 feet ½ inch, more or less, to middle of Unruh's lane; then 760 feet 6 inches, more or less, to place of beginning, containing about 20 acres 3 roods 21 perches, more or less.

No. 3.—A tract of land adjoining the above, beginning at a point in the middle of Cheltenham avenue or county line road and the middle of Sedgwick avenue; then north 47 deg. 55 min. west, 780 feet ¾ inch, more or less, to stone; then south 43 deg. 41 min. west, crossing Pickering avenue about 1192 feet 10 inches more or less, to point in middle Michener avenue; then southeastwardly 815 feet, more or less, to middle of Sedgwick avenue; then eastwardly along middle of Sedgwick avenue about 1200 feet 3½ inches, more or less, to place of beginning, containing about 22 acres 1 rod 34 perches, more or less.

No. 4.—All that certain lot of ground situate on the northeasterly side of Montgomery avenue, at the distance of 190 feet 8 inches southeastwardly from Belgrade street, in Eighteenth ward, containing in front 26 feet 8 inches, and in depth 169 feet 4 inches, to 15 foot street.

Full particulars at the office of the Master. Terms—Cash. $100 to be paid on each at the time of sale. By the Court, Jerome Carty, Master, 51 North Sixth street.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
10 5 tf Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

THIRD EDITION

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

Grant upon the War.

His Sympathies with Prussia.

He Thinks Paris will Fall.

Terrible Accident in Illinois.

A Coal Mine Caved In.

Thirty-five Men Buried Alive.

FROM THE WEST.

Terrible Accident in Illinois.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 5.—A report reached East St. Louis last night that the coal mine of Sanderson & Co. at Caseyville, Ill., eight miles from here, caved in, and buried thirty-five men. No particulars have yet been received.

St. Louis Agricultural Fair.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 5.—A large number of additional entries of articles at the Fair have been made, and all the departments except that of cotton are now complete. The exhibition exceeds any ever made in the Mississippi valley. The attendance is very large, and the weather charming. The premiums on cattle are about equally divided between Missouri, Illinois, and Kentucky. There is also a fine display of horses for all kinds of work. Of stallions those owned by Mr. Greene, of Muscatine, Iowa, took the first premium.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The President and the War.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—The President to-day, in conversation with General Steinwehr and Simon Wolf, Recorder of Deeds for this District, made allusion to the paragraph in the N. Y. *Tribune* purporting to give the substance of a conversation between himself and the *Tribune* correspondent relative to the Prussian war.

The President told General Steinwehr that the purported conversation was a fabrication from beginning to end. He had never expressed the opinions attributed to him about the war between France and Prussia. His sympathies had been from the first with Prussia, and he saw no reason to condemn the policy of King William. As far as developed, with regard to Paris, he thought it would fall the same as Vicksburg fell when it was fully invested and besieged.

The President authorized General Steinwehr to deny the *Tribune's* report, as it misrepresented him and did him injustice.

The White House.

A large number of visitors were at the White House to-day, nearly all of whom had interviews with the President. General Grant appears to have been benefitted by his summer tour, and is in the best of health and seems ready for work.

The Republican Quarrel in Missouri.

It is stated that an order has been issued taking off the heads of all Schurz men in Missouri who hold Federal offices. Petitions from all parts of the State come in upon the President demanding the removal of all men who, in their language, "have deliberately set about to destroy the Republican party in Missouri."

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Probable Murder.

PROVIDENCE, Oct. 5.—John Fields, keeper of Lime Rock Hotel, at Smithfield, was stabbed in three places last night by George W. Seagrove, who was arrested. The wound is supposed to be mortal. There is a woman in the case.

Accident to a Gunner.

John S. Babcock, while gunning on Sunday in Arcadia, was shot in the side by the accidental discharge of his gun. His condition is critical.

FROM NEW YORK.

Suicide.

BUFFALO, Oct. 5.—Peter Frank, a German, placed a pistol loaded with buckshot to his forehead this morning, and blew the entire top of his skull off.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—Cotton quiet; sales 850 bales uplands at 16⅛c.; Orleans at 16⅜c. Flour steady and without decided change; sales 8000 barrels. Wheat dull and prices favor buyers; sales 30,000 bushels old No. 2 spring at $1·17; winter red Western at $1·32@1·35. Corn firm and stock scarce; sales 18,000 bushels mixed Western at 87½@88c. Oats firm; sales 15,000 bushels Ohio at 54@57c.; Western at 51@53½c. Beef quiet. Pork quiet. Lard firm; steam, 14⅞@15⅛c.; kettle, 15¾@16¼c. Whisky firm at 89c.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Georgia Agricultural Fair.

ATLANTA, Oct. 5.—The fair of the Georgia Agricultural Society commences at Oglethorpe Park in this city on the 19th inst. and will continue ten days. Liberal premiums are offered, and among the novelties are awards of $50 each to boys under sixteen years of age for the largest crops of corn and cotton each grown on an acre of ground. There is also a premium of a stove, valued at $75, to the young lady between 13 and 18 years of age who shall prepare, with her own hands, the best meal for six persons.

PIANOS.

PIANOS
OF
CHICKERING & SONS.

The late reduction of prices, and the highly successful adoption of the ONE PRICE SYSTEM, now place these celebrated Pianos, which heretofore have been of the highest cost, within the means of the most economical of purchasers.

In connection with the general reduction of prices, special attention is invited to the New Styles of 7⅓ Octave, three-stringed GRAND SQUARE PIANOS, and Patent Grand Upright Pianos, which magnificent Instruments now fairly rival the famed Concert and Parlor Grands.

In these favorite Styles, extraordinary reductions have been made in the New Price List.

DUTTON'S PIANO ROOMS,
Nos. 1126 and 1128 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.
9 9 fmw1m4p] WM. H. DUTTON.
N. B.—THE BEST NEW PIANOS TO RENT.

GEORGE STECK & CO.'S
PIANOS,
Grand, Square and Upright.
ALSO,
HAINES BROS.' PIANOS.
Only place in Philadelphia for sale of
Mason & Hamlin's World-Renowned Cabinet Organs.
For sale or rent, or to rent with view to purchase, and part of rental apply.
GOULD & FISCHER,
Successors to J. E. Gould,
No. 923 CHESNUT St., No. 1018 ARCH ST.

COPARTNERSHIP.—Mr. WM. G. FISCHER (now in the Piano and Organ Business, No. 1018 ARCH and No. 21 N. ELEVENTH Street), has this day become a partner of J. E. GOULD, No. 923 CHESNUT Street. 9 16 tf

A FEW ROOMS CAN BE HAD, WITH BOARD, at No. 1823 PINE Street. 10 5 6t*

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand.
FARR & BROTHER, Makers,
[illegible] No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE.

OPENED THIS DAY.

Have open a large invoice of
CORAL JEWELRY,
IMPORTED AT LOW RATES.
ROBBINS, CLARK & BIDDLE,
No. 1124 CHESNUT St.

WE SHALL OPEN ON THURSDAY MORNING,
SEVERAL CASES
ENGLISH GOODS.

WORK BASKETS,
JEWEL CASES,
DRESSING CASES,
TRAVELLING BAGS,
PORTEMONNAIES,
GLOVE BOXES,
HANDKERCHIEF BOXES,
ETC. ETC. ETC.
ROBBINS, CLARK & BIDDLE,
No. 1124 CHESNUT Street,
10 5 2t4p PHILADELPHIA.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION IN TEXAS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS,
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
AUSTIN, Texas, Sept. 15, 1870.

Sealed Proposals, *in triplicate*, will be received at this office until 12 M., on THURSDAY, the 1st day of December, 1870, for the TRANSPORTATION OF ARMY SUPPLIES from the 1st day of January, 1871, to the 31st day of December, 1871, on the following routes, viz.:—

ROUTE No. 2 (BY WATER).

From the wharf at Brazos Santiago, Texas, to Fort Brown, Texas, and

From Fort Brown, Texas, to Ringgold Barracks, Texas; per 100 pounds *for whole distance between each point.*

Proposals will also state the rates at which bidders propose to transport to or from each of the above named points, officers and enlisted men with their authorized allowance of baggage.

ROUTE No. 3.

From Ringgold Barracks, Texas, to Fort McIntosh, Texas.

ROUTE No. 4.

From Indianola, Texas, or the terminus of the Mexican Gulf Railroad to San Antonio, Texas.

ROUTE No. 5.

From San Antonio, Texas, to—
Fort McIntosh, Texas.
Fort Duncan, Texas.
Fort Clark, Texas.
Fort McKavett, Texas.
Fort Concho, Texas.
Fort Stockton, Texas.
Fort Davis, Texas.
Fort Griffin, Texas.
Fort Richardson, Texas.

And any posts that may be hereafter established in Northwest Texas, south of Red river.

Posts west of Fort Davis will be supplied by Government teams.

ROUTE No. 6.

From the Ship's Tackle at Galveston, Texas, to Bremond, Texas, or the terminus of the Texas Central Railroad.

ROUTE No. 7.

From Bremond, Texas, or the terminus of the Texas Central Railroad, to—
Fort Griffin, Texas.
Fort Richardson, Texas.

And any posts that may be hereafter established south of Red River in Northwestern Texas.

The transportation to be furnished *exclusively by horse or mule teams.*

Except in cases of emergency, this service may be performed by one train per month.

Returning trains will transport supplies from point to point on the direct route of return towards the initial point, or to any point or points beyond the first point of destination, at contract rates; and should trains be sent from their original point of destination to another point empty, half the contract rates shall be allowed, for the distance travelled empty, on the amount of stores to be transported, and full rates for the distance travelled after loading.

Bidders will state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport supplies, which will include the transportation of supplies accompanying the movement of troops.

Each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee of at least two responsible persons (whose responsibility must be certified by the clerk of a Court of Record) that the bidder is competent to carry out the contract if awarded to him; and the residence and post office address of each bidder and guarantor must be stated.

The amount of bond required from the contractor for each route will be thirty thousand (30,000) dollars.

Forms of contract may be seen at the Quartermaster's office at Galveston, Indianola, San Antonio, Ringgold Barracks, Brownsville, Fort McIntosh, and at this office.

The Government reserves the right to use its own means of transportation for this service when deemed advisable to do so, and to reject any or all bids offered.

Any further information will be promptly furnished on application in person or by letter to this office.

Proposals must be plainly endorsed on the envelope:—

"Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. —"

and addressed to the undersigned.

By order of Brevet Major-General Reynolds, Commanding Department.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. Army, Chief Q. M. Dept. of Texas. 10 5 15t

WEDDING AND PARTY INVITATIONS ENGRAVED AND PRINTED IN THE LATEST STYLE.
VISITING CARDS. VISITING CARDS.
One Quire French Paper with Envelopes to match, in a neat box, stamped, only 30 cents.
JOHN LINERD,
6 29wsm 9m8p No. 921 SPRING GARDEN Street.

J. T. EASTON. J. M'MAHON.
EASTON & McMAHON,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York,
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia,
No. 45 W. PRATT STREET, Baltimore.
We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT MODERN RESIDENCE on Chesnut street, west of Broad. Four-story brick main and three-story double back building. Eight chambers, saloon parlor, sitting-room, library, verandah, dining-room, two kitchens, bath-rooms, water closets, etc., two heaters, etc. In good order and repair. Lot 22 by 235 feet to Sansom street. Possession with deed.
ROBERT GRAFFEN & SON,
10 5 wfm7t No. 537 PINE Street.

JACOB HARLEY.
No. 1320 CHESNUT Street, Phila.
Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Plated-ware, a good assortment at
MODERATE PRICES.
Watches and Jewelry
carefully repaired. 9 15 thstu3mrp

CLOTHING.

SEE! SEE! SEE!

See the splendid suit of clothes,
Just the thing for Fall,
Cheaper than you can suppose,
At GREAT BROWN HALL.

Handsome FIFTEEN DOLLAR Suits,
Nobby things to wear;
All the folks are buying them,
Who have the cash to spare.

Suits like these were never sold
More than half as cheap,
Sacrifices such as this
Ought to make you weep.

Suits for EIGHTEEN DOLLARS, cash,
Tell the people all!
Now's the time to come and buy
At GREAT BROWN HALL!

This is what you can
SEE! SEE! SEE!
AT
ROCKHILL & WILSON
GREAT BROWN HALL,
603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET.

HABILLEMENTS
No. 824 CHESTNUT ST.
CHARLES STOKES & Co.
UNDER THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL
PHILADELPHIA: PA.

OUR
$15 Suits, for
$15 Style, Fit
$15 and Quality,
$15 Surpass all others.
CHARLES STOKES & CO.

WESTON & BROTHER,
TAILORS,
S. W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.
A full assortment of the most approved styles for
FALL AND WINTER WEAR,
JUST RECEIVED.
A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE. 9 16 3mrp

FURNITURE.

BUY YOUR FURNITURE
OF
GOULD & CO.,
Nos. 37 and 39 N. SECOND Street
AND
N. E. Corner NINTH and MARKET.
LARGEST, CHEAPEST, AND BEST STOCK IN THE WORLD. [10 5 wfm3mrp

PURCHASERS OF
COTTAGE CHAMBER SUITS
And the various styles of
BEDSTEADS,
BUREAUS,
WASHSTANDS,
WARDROBES, ETC.,
Finished in imitation of Walnut, Maple, or other "hard woods," and now generally known as "Imitation" or "Painted" Furniture, are hereby informed that every article of our manufacture is
STAMPED WITH OUR INITIALS AND TRADE MARK,
And those who wish to obtain goods of our make (there being, at the present time, numerous imitations in the market), should invariably ask the dealer of whom they are purchasing to exhibit our stamp on the goods, and take no other, no matter what representations may be made concerning them.
KILBURN & GATES,
Wholesale Manufacturers Cottage Furniture,
No. 619 MARKET STREET,
7 2 smw6mrp PHILADELPHIA, PA.

FINANCIAL.

DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
American and Foreign Bankers.
Issue Letters of Credit for Travellers, entitling the holders to draw on LONDON, PARIS or BASLE, Switzerland. Also, available throughout the United States.
Draw at sight and by telegraph on SATHER & CO., San Francisco.
Deal in Gold and Government and other Securities.
Receive Gold and Currency deposits subject to draft at sight.
Drexel, Winthrop & Co., No. 18 Wall Street, New York. | *Drexel, Harjes & Co.* No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris.

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
This Company is prepared to sell lots, clear of all encumbrances, on reasonable terms. Purchasers can see plans at the office of the Company,
NO. 518 WALNUT STREET,
Or at the Cemetery, where all information needed will be cheerfully given.
By giving notice at the office, carriages will meet persons desirous of purchasing lots at Tioga Station on the Germantown Railroad, and convey them to the Cemetery and return, free of charge.
ALFRED C. HARMER, President.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treas.
MICHAEL NISBET, Sec'y. 10 5 wfm 6m

CUTLERY, ETC.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Lecoultre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, etc. Ear Instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at P. MADEIRA'S,
No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.